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TWELVE PAGES.

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Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
4-30 P.M.				
4th July	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	....
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9309
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	....
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....

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SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Parillon	29th "
SYDNEY	6,118	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,118	Magnan	11th Sept. "

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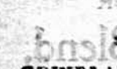

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
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LINGA	2,171	Fri. 17th July	on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
P. FERDINAND	6,048	.....	1st August 1908
PERSIA	8,894	G. Bastole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radcovich	1st October 1908
KOSEFFA	6,891	A. Forresti	1st Nov. 1908.
EUPENIA	4282	M. Detcovich	16th Nov. 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Cilanuk	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

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VORWAERTS	5290	B. Belmaz	25th July 1908.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	322	532	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	682	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,033, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

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LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	...	July 25	...
C. City of Paris	..	July 13	Aug. 13	...
G. City of Manchester	...	July 20	Aug. 25	...
B. Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct 18	....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	1909 Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

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Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "ARCADIA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. "F" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

I, HERBERT GEORGE GELL, Esquire, M. A., V. O., Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay, being of opinion that it is necessary for the preservation or the public peace and public safety to prohibit any assembly or procession for the period hereinafter mentioned, do by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 23, sub-section (3) of Bombay Police Act IV. of 1902, hereby prohibit any assembly or procession in the City of Bombay, from 6 a. m., on MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1908, to 12 p. m., on FRIDAY, the 17th July, 1908, unless by permission in writing to any assembly or procession shall have been previously obtained.

This order will not apply to any person proceeding to or from his work or otherwise engaged in any recreation or vocation.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police,
for the City of Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 11th July, 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the right of removing grass from the Oval, cut by lawn-mowers, and also for cutting and removing grass, from the Government open land, on the East and West of the Railway line, from Church Gate Level Crossing to Wodehouse Bridge, up to WEDNESDAY the 15th instant, at 1 P. M.

The sale of grass in the compounds of Goverment Buildings will take place by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

E. M PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

BOMBAY, 11TH JULY, 1908.

THE PETIT NAGPORE SWADESHI SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1908, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts from 18th day of November, 1907, upto the 30th April, 1908.

By Order of the Board,

For the Petit Nagpore Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
B. D. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 11TH JULY, 1908.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS Co., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company, at their Thirty-fourth Annual Ordinary General Meeting, held this afternoon, a DIVIDEND, for the second half year ending 31st December, 1907, at Rs. 50 per whole Share and Rs. 12-8-0 per quarter Share (free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1908, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, between the hours of 12-0 noon and 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on 9th July, 1908, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
f. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Khandeish Spg. & Wg. Mills Co., Ld.

BOMBAY, 9TH JULY, 1908.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 15,000 AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD BROAD GAUGE SLEEPERS, 9 feet 6 inches by 10 inches by 5 ins., for the use of H. H. The N. G. S. Rys. Co., Ltd.

2. Delivery of Sleepers must be completed by 31st January, 1909.

3. Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions:—

Western Australia ... ... Hill Grown Jarrah
New South Wales ... ... Mixed Hardwood.
Queensland ... ... Do.

4. Forms of Tender, Conditions and Specifications can be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

5. Tenders to be submitted by 12 Noon, on SATURDAY, August 1st.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store-Keeper,
H. H. The N. G. S. Rys Co., Ltd.,
Secunderabad (Deccan).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALARAKHIA JIVRAJ, of Bombay, Khoja, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that Piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate at Musjid Bunder Cross Road, in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 129 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1018, 1033, 975, 935 and 1006, New Nos. 6749, 6765, 6707, 6728 and 6736, Old Survey No. 188 and New Survey No. 2872 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2057, Street Nos. 262 and 268 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Ahmabhoy Habibbhoy, on or towards the South by the said Musjid Bunder Cross Road, on or towards the East by the house of Hansraj Karamsey and on or towards the West by Israel Mohoila.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCUS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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ESPLANADE ROAD. OPP. CLOCK TOWER. BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
THE LATE TOM MORRIS
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(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
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(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)
DR. J. C. McPHERSON
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(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

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Golf, the Best of Games	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
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COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette,
OF JUNE 20th.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 538.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 2 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from fever—if so send to Phillips and Co. for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA. Rs. 1 per bottle, the only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

A GOOD MOUNT.—We offer high grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 1 and Rs. 2 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE—AMERICAN GOLD MEDAL Furniture, Musical Instruments, Jewellery Fancy Goods, etc. Genuine bargains.—O. PENNINGTON, Col.ba Causway, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable 1000 Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 157, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Messons Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where A complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work. Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 21, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Moffusil Rs. 7 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. Rs, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions Regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstracts of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India, showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 9 including Postage

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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WANTED.—HOUSEKEEPER, by European Gentleman, nea Bombay. State age, nationality and salary required. Apply Box No. 1360, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

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IN BUILDING overlooking Elphinstone-Circle Garden, THIRD FLOOR:—One fine AIRY ROOM with another small Room adjoining and a nice verandah overlooking Circle Garden and convenience for Kitchen. Rent Rs. 65 per month.

For further particulars apply to the owner—

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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
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Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

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Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta,	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/13, Church Gate Street,

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

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Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpor	Hankow.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Singapore.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
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Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GERIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. R. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to correspond with them. Every attention will be given to their interests.

Banking facilities are also afforded.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, chairs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, easychairs, bentwood chairs, Cottage piano by James & Son, London, iron safe.

1 Adison phonograph with 36 records in good order.

The effects of the late Captain H. Rieck, consisting of woollen and cotton wearing apparels, Winchester rifle, skin rug, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
The property of a gentleman having no further use:—
1 two cylinder 14-H. P. four-seated Penglott moto-car with canopy.
Can be seen at Pinjrapole Lane, Bhuleshwar.

IMPORTANT TO MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order and on account and at the risk of the concerned, 27 Rolls, Fleming, Birkley and Goodall's leather belting from 1 inch to 6 inches size, measuring in all 7,635 feet and weighing about 2,423 lbs. ex s.s.—"Clan Colquhoun."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable vacant piece of land at Deolali on the Nasik Road.

Under instructions from Mr. Manockji Mancherji Kalapesi and Bai Soonabai, his wife, administrator and administratrix respectively, of the property and credits of Doctor Rustomji Manockji Kalapesi, deceased, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, the Undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S.T.) in the afternoon.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of Mirasi land situate lying and being at the village of Belvatgathan in Pottukde, Nasik, in the District of Nasik and in the registration sub-district of Nasik, forming a portion of land bearing Survey No. 25, admeasuring acres 4 and gunthas 2 or thereabouts, yearly ground rent payable in respect thereof being Rs. 8 and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by property bearing survey Nos. 23 and 24, on or towards the South by the boundary of the village of Sansari, and on or towards the West and North by the remaining portion of the aforesaid Survey No. 25 and which said land was formerly in the possession of Dr. Rustomji Manockji Kalapesi, deceased, and are now in the possession of the said vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, Vendor's Solicitors, at their Office No. 14, K. Hummum St., within the Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH JULY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 1, 2, 17-27 I, 2, 3, 3A. 5, 5 A, 5B, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, case 2, Mathew Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH JULY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of Immovable Property at Temker Street, Opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.

Under instruction from the firm of Nema Yardhajee and Co., the mortgagees, and on account, and at the risk of Mahomed Hoosain bin Shaik Moosa, the surviving mortgagor and of the heirs and representatives of Shaikh Moosa bin Haji Mahomed Babaji, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th day of July 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, admeasuring 242 square yards and situate in Temker Street in Bombay, bearing E. Ward No. 171 and Street Nos. 156,158,160 and 162, Old Collector's No. 1257, New No. 6422, Old Survey No. 2343, New No. 1 13798, 1 37,38 and bounded as follows in the east by Temker Street, on the west by the vacant charitable ground of Nagapanchami, on the north by the property of Dinshawji Manockji Petit and on the south by the house of Esoo bin Hajee Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 114 Packages Piece-Goods.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., under instructions and by order of Seth Manshanker Vajeshanker Desai, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukhmidass Dwarkadass Barbhaya and H. E. Coates, partners in the firm of Messrs. L. B. Coates & Co., sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1908, at their Sales Rooms at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods which were indented by the undermentioned merchants, and which are not yet taken up by them according to the terms and conditions of their indents.

Goods indented by Lalbhoy Chunilal—
101/5—5 cases, white shirting, each 50 pieces, 31 by 42 yards.

Goods indented by V. Mohanlal & Co.—
5/6—2 cases, white ground prints, each 68 pieces, 32 by 29 to 40 yards.
1/3—2 cases, white yellow pin prints, each 60 pieces, 25/21 by 45 to 50 yards.

Goods indented by Rameshand Hemchand—
1362—1 bale, grey madapolum, each 150 pieces, 52½ by 22 yards.

Goods indented by Kasam Ismail—
49/50—2 bales, cotton blankets, each 300 pieces, 48 by 78 inches.

Goods indented by Lukhmidass Bhimji—
1519/20, 1556/58—5 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1614/15, 1581/82—4 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1522/1560, 1584—3 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1523/24, 1617/18—5 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1561/63, 1588/85—7 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.

Goods indented by Valjee Jagjivan—
1527, 1565—2 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yard.
1608, 1590—2 cases, white nainsookh. each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1528/29, 1566/67, 1591, 1609/10—7 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1530, 1611/13—4 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1568, 1592/93—3 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.

Goods indented by Ramdass Purshotam—
1531/35, 1544/47—9 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1594/96, 1569/71—6 cases. nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1536/37, 1548/49, 1572/73, 1597—7 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1538/41, 1598, 1605—12 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1550/54 1574/78—10 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1542/43, 1555, 1579/80, 1606.—6 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
And the balance of the goods sold on 1st of July, 1908.
1279/93—15 bales, grey drill, each 40 pieces, 36 by 40 yards.
1294/98—5 bales, each 40 pieces, finished drills, 28 by 40 yards.
1081—1 case, 45 dozen undershirts.
02, 05—2 cases, each 30 pieces, twill cotton Italian, 53-54/30-36 yards.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of knocking down the lots, to the purchasers and balance to be paid and goods cleared from the Princess Dock Ware houses within eight days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 13TH JULY, 1908.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots that said on

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lackawana, 2,468 tons Captain F Gray, sailed on Saturday for Kustendji in ballast.

THE steamer Heleos, 860 tons Captain A Brunsgaard, sailed yesterday for Bangkak, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming 3,107 tons Captain A Williamson, sailed on Saturday for Bimblipatam in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,048 tons Captain J P Toms, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Naseri, 911 tons Captain G LeMeere, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and Miss Hughes, Mr H. McMeel, Master McMeel, Mr Gulam Hoosen, Fakirani and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer President 2,086 tons Captain L. Muhlbaner arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban &c., with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 125 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain W.H. Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 10th July 1908, should be regarded as a half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ..Sussex St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 11.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....The Bombay Co
Atavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Delhi.....783 Andrews ...Shanghai 21-7 P & O Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Hydra .....831 Kirseborn .....F F Campbell & Co
Ischia.....218 Belcetz... China N F F R S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Largo Law .....2500 Kudersow.....W and A G & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Strathblane...2829 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam.....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Wensu .....2565 Shepherd..... M M & Co
Yeboshi Maru...Kon Kobe .....22-7 N Y Kaisha
Zima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorme Mauritius 24-7 B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Axenfels	2759	Strufing	Hamburg	18-7	W & A G &Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood.	27-7	Newport	K N & Co
D & E Waroonga	...1608	Bamber	..Busreh	13-7	M M & Co
K Ras Bera	2497	Morris	M'borough	15-7	W & A G & Co
M Satrunji	...547	Hoosein	...Repairing	N F Bo	S N Co Ld
N Garryvall	...2455	McClure	Barrow	14-7	W & A G & Co
O Rydal Hall	...2139	Jones	...Hull	...18-7	K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Rahmani	172	Geddie	N F B & P S N Co
2	Castalia	...4081	Abrey	L'pool...15-7 W & A G & Co
3	DcoBalduine	2634	Inganzini	Genoa 15-7 P S N Co
6	C. Grant	2504	Alexander	Chittagong 18-7 F M & Co
7	Havre Ville-de Tamatave	2553	Leperson	25-7 J M &Co
8	Lindenhall	2556	Siverlock	P Said 16 7 W & A G &Co
10	Banca	3794	LeMare	...Kobe.. 15-7 P & O Co
12	Peninsular ...	1929	Palmer	..London...18-7 P & O Co
15	Sealda ...3438	Brown	...Calcutta	...15-7 ...M M & Co
16	Linga	951	McDiarmid	...K'chi 17-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Lalpoora s	Try	Calcutta, June 13
12	Arcadia s	Valentine.....	Shanghai, June 27
	Lhasa s.....	Rothwell	Karachi, July 19
	President s	Muhlbaner ...	Durban, June 23
	Kola s	.....	Persian Gulf, &c

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Ivydene s.....	Yule	London, &c
	Strathfillan s	Hilton	Calcutta
	Bezwada s	Carey	Calcutta, &c
	Caledonia s	Tocque	Aden
	Lackawana s	Gray.....	Kustundji
	Nizam s	Toms	Cal utta, &c
	Clan Cunning s ...	Williamson ...	Bimlipatam
12	Helios s	Brunsguard ...	Bangkok
	Naseri s	Le Micre	Persian Gulf

The steamer Waroonga, Bamber, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Names.	From
8	Simla	C D Goldsmith	Londen
	Palitana	W C Lemarchand	Rangoon
	Lotusmere	J T Wilson	Karachi
	Mazagon	R W G Lowe	Bombay
	Goldenfels	C Vel'ers	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

9	Sanctoria	W Ward	Bombay
	Norfolk	D Buckley	Madras
	Hendon Hall	W D Lewis	Bombay
	Matheran	N Bannatyne	London and Antwerp
	Magician	H McKee	River Plate

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
2	Rauenfels	Antwerp
4	Border Knight	Calcutta
5	Florican	Calcutta
7	Lindula	Negapatam
7	Palamcotta	Rangoon
8	Leodiana	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oceana, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 11th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant and is due here on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Singapore and Penang on the 11th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, left Aden for Bombay on the 11th instant and she is expected here on the 16th instant at about 9 a. m.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—70 bales wool, W & A Graham and Co; 60 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, C Heerjee and Co; 175 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 13 bales wool, C Balkisondas; 105 bales wool, M Ramjeedas; 2,000 cwts myrabollans, G Madhowjee and Co; 42 bales hemp, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—180 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 5 bales carpets, H G N Mahomed and Sons; 14 bales carpets, Sulleman Migjee; 51 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 10 headsheads, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rydall Hall s—50 bales cotton waste, Nagsey Damjee; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales cotton, Hurbham.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trafford Hall s—320 cwts rapeseed, 144 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers: 1,635 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—201 cwts ginglyseed, Baner Krause.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—225 bales cotton, Prier D Saone and Co; 200 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Axenfels s,—25 bales cotton, B. Hurbham; 2,000 cwts casterseed, E D Sassoon and Co, 50 bales hemp, T J Metha and Co; 40 pots geranium oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, C Heerjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—520 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Axenfels s—2 pots rosacil, Volkart Bros,

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Banca s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Ischia s—250 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 7 cwts ghee, S Vazir.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Banca s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Delhi s—400 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.
Ischia s—800 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 800 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

"MAN WHO CAN STOP HIS HEART."

Strange Story of the Tiger Mahatma.

Considerable interest has been aroused in London among students of Eastern occultism over the arrest of the Mahatma on a charge of assaulting a young French girl.

His full title is the Mahatma Sri Agamya Guru Paramahamsa, and he is called the Tiger Mahatma on account of his energy and force of character.

He first came to England some years ago with letters of introduction by high authorities in Bombay to Professor Max Muller. The famous Sanscrit scholar was so impressed by the Tiger Mahatma that he mentions him in his Life and Letters.

In 1903 the Mahatma Agamya revisited England, and was a nine days' wonder in the Press as the Man Who Can Stop His Heart.

This miraculous power is explained by Mr. T. C. Crawford one of his disciples.

"The Mahatma is a Yogi, who has developed his full powers by the practice of Yoga. This appears to be a sort of spiritual jiu-jitsu. Mr. Crawford defines it as "the absolute control of the vibrations of the mind."

CONTROLLING THE MIND.

The student is taught so to control his mind that it shall not fluctuate from topic to topic, but can—during a fixed period of one, two, three, or four hours—be absolutely confined to one subject, or to nothing.

Those who become adepts in Yoga claim that it clarifies the mind and strengthens the divine element in man. The mind controls everything, the universe being only a creation of the mind.

Therefore the Master (i.e., the Tiger Mahatma) has absolute control of his physical body through his mind.

As he says, "All the world is but a drop, and the mind in comparison is an ocean."

The Mahatma (Mr. Crawford affirms) has the power of constantly checking his pulse and heart action, so that no known medical means can discover in his body a trace of life. He can remain in this condition for an indefinite period, returning to animation at will. This experiment was once made for Professor Max Muller.

"I asked the Mahatma," wrote Mr. Crawford in 1906, "if there was any danger connected with the experiment; for when life has apparently disappeared may not the soul take flight and refuse to return?"

"He said in reply that there was absolutely no danger in the experiment. The soul 'remained within a single atom of the body with the last breath, and in this infinitesimal spot rested the centre of life to be resumed when directed.'"

THE MAHATMA DESCRIBED.

Mr. Crawford wrote that the Mahatma was tall, well built, and had the look of a very well-fed man, though he only ate once a day of meal of bread and curried vegetables. Although he was then sixty, he showed no sign of advancing age. In the Himalayas he had often walked fifty miles a day.

His face, deeply pitted with small-pox, his bright sparkling black eyes were noted by Mr. Crawford. He wore a long dark blue garment, fitting the upper part of his figure and falling in loose skirt form over his low white cloth shoes and grey silk stockings.

His hands were long and slim, beautifully cared for, and his manners had the ease and simple dignity of a great personage. When silent his countenance was as cold as a bronze mask, when he talked it became expressive.

The Mahatma, it seems, never touched money and neither he nor his secretary ate English food.

The Secretary, who was also cook, when they resided in Maida-vale prepared over an oil-lamp their little dish of curried vegetables spiced with hot peppers.

In India the Mahatma used to sleep in the open, and if it was cold, he used to bury himself in the sand, which he told his disciple was a delicious bed. He could sit motionless for hours, while every muscle of his body was being exercised vigorously through the mind.

Such were the life and teaching of the Tiger Mahatma.—"Daily Mail."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ALDRIDGE—June 29, at Kanchraparah, Samuel Thomas Aldridge, aged 84 years.
COLYER—July 1, at Pachmarhi, John Colyer, in his 67th year.
KEENE—July 5, at Shillong, Patience, only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. H. Keene, aged 21.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

EGYPTIAN TROPHIES CIGARETTES.

Made only from carefully cured perfectly handled Turkish leaf—pure, ripe and mellow—blended after years of careful experiment to produce a uniformly mild full flavoured and fragrant

CIGARETTE.

Finest Large	... per box of 100 Rs.		6-0
Finest Medium	... "	" "	5-8
Extra Fine Large	... "	" "	5-0
Extra Fine Medium	... "	" "	4-8
Fine Large	... "	" "	3-8
Fine Medium	... "	" "	3-0

SOLE AGENTS:

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 11-12m., 10-50a.; Low water, 4-10m., 5-10a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Third Criminal Sessions: The Tilak Sedition cases, 11-30 a. m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 14th, Full Moon, 3h. 17·9m. a.m.; July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 2nd, in Apogee, 10h. a. m.; July 15th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, July 14.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 11-58m., 11-42a.; Low water, 4-56m., 4-59a.

Wednesday, July 15.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p m. Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 4 p. m. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Rampart Row, 2-30 p. m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-43a. Low water, 5-43m., 6-47a.

Thursday, July 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 0-33m.; 1-27a. Low water, 6-31m., 7-35a.

Friday, July 17.—Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 1-25m, 2-11a.; Low water, 7-20m., 8-25a.

Saturday, July 18.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches: "A" team vs. Elphinstone College, home ground; "B" team vs. Fort and Proprietary School, away. Sun rises, 6h., 11m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 2-19m., 2-56a.; Low water, 8-10m., 9-18a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this Monday) morning, at 11-30 o'clock.

LADY LAMINGTON'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.—According to latest advices received from Home, the illness of Lady Lamington, wife of our former popular Governor, Lord Lamington, has assumed a serious phase; and her condition causes grave anxiety.

PROFESSOR W. WORDSWORTH.—Professor W. Wordsworth, formerly Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, who retired on pension eighteen years ago and had been leading a quiet life in a small town in Italy, has lately visited London and some of the scenes dear to his heart. He has not forgotten some of his former pupils' and while in London, he has been making anxious enquiries regarding their welfare.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

ABOUT one o'clock on Saturday morning a murder was committed of one Tani, a young Hindu woman aged 17, in the Begaris chal at Kamatipura, Bombay. Police inquiries show that Tani lived with her husband Rama Dharma, a Mahar by caste, and two female relatives named Bhagibai and Sakibai. About four months ago the husband and wife had a quarrel and, in consequence, Tani went to Kalyan where she lived with her relatives. Subsequently Rama brought her back to Bombay and they again began to quarrel, Bhagibai and Sakibai residing with Tani. On Saturday morning cries were heard coming from Rama's room and some neighbours ran up to see what had occurred. They saw Tani lying dead on the floor in a pool of blood. She had a cut on her throat extending from ear to ear and Bhagibai had also a cut on her right cheek and Sakibai was slightly injured. The neighbours seized Rama, took away a razor which was in his hand, and handed him over to the Police. Mr. G. T. Chalk, the Coroner, opened an inquest on the body of Tani and adjourned further inquiry after the body had been identified. Subsequently Superintendent Meyer placed the accused before Mr. C. H. Setalvad at the Mazagon Police Court. The case has been remanded pending further inquiries by the Police.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter, which you kindly published in a former issue, I give some authentic information obtained from Baroda regarding compulsory education.

It does not appear from the memorandum submitted by the Minister of Education, the recommendations made by the Council and the orders finally passed in 1906 by H. H. the Gaekwar, that compulsory education is inaugurated throughout the State as a tentative or, temporary measure. His Highness's words are: "I sanction the recommendations of the Council, with the provision that the Naosari Division need not be at present affected by this order. It will be dealt with later on." The proviso was withdrawn by a subsequent order. His Highness further states that "mere schools of the Gramya Shala (Village School) standard will not be able to give much education, and finally better equipped and more efficient institutions will be needed to carry out the object of spreading knowledge". This important announcement seems to have been made in reference to the Council's proposal to open village schools for purposes of compulsory education. The council proposed Gramya Shalas instead of regular schools of a higher grade on economic grounds.

The compulsory law of Baroda enforces attendance of boys between 7 and 12 years and of girls between 7 and 10 years; and instruction up to the end of the 3rd Vernacular standard, wherever schools are available within one mile from their residence, exempting those who are receiving education elsewhere or who are unable to attend school owing to physical unfitness or, who have passed the highest standard of compulsory education. The parents and guardians will be liable to fine up to one rupee if they do not send their children of compulsory age to school, or keep them away from school without permission, continuously for ten days or in all 15 days in a month. The Minister of Education and the Panchayet have the power of allowing children to enjoy leave on special occasions and of exempting defaulters from the payment of fine.

From the statement prepared by the Department it appears that the number of children of compulsory age is two lacs (in round numbers), which means ten per cent. of the entire population. The additional expenditure on account of compulsory education, as economically estimated, will amount to over five lacs, making the total cost of education of all sorts over ten lacs of rupees, which will be less than 7 per cent. of the State revenue; but the expenses will have ultimately to be increased by one or two per cent. when sufficient schools are opened and their status raised. According to the calculations made by the Department, about 2,000 school will be required. I am informed that at many places the attendance of children of compulsory age is cent per cent. while in the City of Baroda 90 per cent. of such children take advantage of school education. As to fine, it is generally nominal, and in a few cases it reaches the maximum, *i.e.*, one rupee. The total number of fines comes to 895 for the City of Baroda, where the estimated number of children of compulsory age is 8,463. Figures for the moffusil are not available, but I believe the number of defaulters must be much less there than at Baroda.

British India being very nearly a hundred times as big as the Baroda State, the figures given above may be multiplied by 100 to obtain figures for the former.

Incidentally, I give an idea of the constitution of what are called the Gramya Shalas, as it is likely to help those who are desirous of diffusing elementary knowledge among the masses at a comparatively small cost. Mr. Elliot of the Indian Civil Service, who was the first Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Baroda, considered it desirable to provide every village with a tank or well, a temple and a school and to defray the permanent charges of the temple and school from the income of the village, making them as a necessary part of the village service. Accordingly a provision was made for Rs. 3 per mensem to meet the school expenses, thinking that the Brahmin servant of the temple or some other person would be induced to undertake the duties of a teacher, when he got an additional income of Rs. 3 plus the fee collections, which he would be allowed to take from children either in coin or in kind. It was afterwards found that the scheme would not work unless the salary was raised to Rs. 7 or 8 and fees credited to Government accounts. The fresh proposal being sanctioned, the management of the funds was transferred from the Revenue to the Educational Department, which was enabled to start hundreds of Gramya Shalas in small villages where regular schools could not be opened. It was ruled that a Gramya Shala should be established in any village, where at least sixteen children could be secured. For instruction to be imparted in these schools, simple standards were prescribed so as to meet the immediate wants and wishes of villagers.—Yours, etc.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA.

GRAND OPERA FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. Bandmann's Offer Expiring.

MR. BANDMANN'S scheme for giving Bombay Grand Opera has been before the public for some time, and the time has now arrived when it has to be decided whether or not our citizens have given sufficient support to the subscription list to make the appearance of the La Scala Co. *fiat accompli* here. The list closes on Wednesday at 6 p.m. at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s and we would advise those interested in the matter to lose no time in booking, as the list has to be closed definitely by then, so as to give Mr. Bandmann, in England, the opportunity of fixing his plans according to the support received.

So far only season tickets have been accepted, but in order to meet the wishes of those who want to book for a limited number of nights it has been decided to accept such bookings, but without the discount offered in connection with season tickets.

As it is more than probable that, if this opportunity of Grand Opera is allowed to slip, it will be many years before any other caterer of public amusements will be so bold as to risk the financial chances of introducing Grand Opera into India, we think that Bombay should give hearty support to Mr. Bandmann's enterprise.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th July.

251.—Detail for the week ending 18th instant;—
Tuesday 14th inst—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-15 p m.
"I" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4-15 p m.
"L" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4-45 p m.
Practice for Buglers near Skating rink at 3-30 p m.
Wednesday 15th inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 5 p m.
Thursday 16th inst—"L" Coy 7-45 a m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"I" Coy 4-15 p m. on Coy Parade ground.
"M" Coy 3-15 p m. on Coy Parade ground.
Friday 17th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
Subject:—Physical Training without Arms.
252.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Programme of the Southern India Rifle Association has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries close on the 25th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 11.

The depression from Deltaic Bengal has moved almost due West; its centre, now near Pendra, is still well defined, and has given moderate to heavy rain in its neighbourhood and is drawing the Arabian Sea Monsoon winds into its circulation, and diverting them from North-West India, where comparatively little rain has fallen.

The Bay current has been rather weak and has only given light general rain in Lower Burma and light local rain in North-East India; but over the rest of the Country there has been nearly general rainfall.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over practically the whole country. The principal rainfall amounts are—Mergui and Moulmein, two inches; Benares, Muktesar, and Chakrarata, half an inch; Lucknow, one and a half inches; Cawnpore and Meerut, one inch; Dhera Dun, four inches; Delhi and Sialkot, half an inch; Rawalpindi, three inches; Sirsa, one and a half inches; Sutna, half an inch; Indore, one inch; Hoshangabad and Amraoti, one and a half inches; Pendra, four inches; Jubbulpore, three inches; Seoni and Ratnagiri, two inches; Marwar, three inches; Negapatam, one inch: Cuddalore, Gopalpur and Sambalpur, one and a half inches.

Humidity is normal or in excess; temperature is normal or in effect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Central India the Central Provinces, the Deccan and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and the local rain in North-East India, the United Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat: also a few falls in the Punjab.

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The depression which was yesterday in East-Central Provinces moved westward but has become diffused in character and has occasioned nearly general rain in the Central Provinces, excluding Eastern districts, West Central Provinces India and Gujarat. In addition, the Monsoon has given widespread rainfall in Lower Burma, North-East India, extreme West of the United Provinces, Hyderabad, and the West Coast of the Peninsula. There has also been local rain in East and North Punjab, Bombay and the Deccan. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over almost the whole country.

Principal amounts of rainfall are: —Mergui, two inches; Tavoi, Moulmein, Bibrugarh, Cherrapoonji, three and Tezpur, four; Jhansi and Meerut, half; Roorkee and Dehra Dun, one and half; Chakrata, two; Simla and Sirsa, one; Rawalpindi, three; Jaipur and Bhuj, three-quarters; Rajkot and Ahmedabad, one; Dwarka, Saugor and Jubbulpore, two; Hoshangabad, three; Poona, one; Karwar and Mangalore, two.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-East India, Gujarat, West Central India, Central Provinces and the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in the United Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana and the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 11th July 1908 was 28·703 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Japan Line Steamer "Yeboshi Maru," which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Kobe, via intermediate ports, reports having experienced gentle W.-N.-W. winds with frequent rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Total	37·53	35·43	34·37	27·54
Up to same date last year...	0·85	0·90	1·16	0·95
Previously registered.....	38·38	36·33	34·50	28·49
Sunday, 12th July 1908 ...	32·38	30·15	34·41	37·09

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 11.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·50	31·46	13·11	30·53

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Friday, 3rd Jn'y 1908:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Jubbulpore	6 95	Khervadi.....	0 66
Raver	8 95	Nasik	1 22
Nimbhora	8 54	Devlali.....	1 23
Bodwad	10 8	Ghoti	11 30
Varangaon	5 80	Hotgi	2 35
Bhadli	10 53	Mohol	2 24
Jalgaon	10 74	Madha	2 21
Shirsoli	8 67	Barsi Junction ...	2 66
Bhusawad	8 80	Kem.....	0 92
Maheji.....	5 93	Jeur	1 6
Pachora	9 40	Pomalvadi	2 30
Kajgaon	3 93	Dikasl	1 65
Rajmane	3 75	Dhond	2 6
Chalisgaon	4 11	Talegaon	3 78
Naydongri	1 63	Lonavla	20 79
Nandgaon	6 81	Neral	14 40
Manmad	4 18	Kasara	12 5
Lasalgaon	1 15		

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 3·48 inches of rain, Sirsa 1·59 inches and Delhi 0·55 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in the northern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in defect but night temperature is normal. Winds are northerly at Rawalpindi and south-westerly at Multan but over the rest of the division they are easterly to southerly.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·92 inch, Agra 0·22 inch and Jhansi 0·18 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Agra but is either normal, or in excess elsewhere; the minimum is everywhere normal. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—No information has been received from Sind. Ajmere records 0·22 inch of rain and Kotah 0·62 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is generally low in the area in the rainfall. Winds are north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in West Central India and Gujarat; Indore reports 1·14 inches Neemuch 0·23 inch. Ahmedabad 0·66 inch and Surat 0·70 inch. Skies are heavily clouded over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the averge. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread, the largest amounts being Jubbulpore 2·64 inches, Hoshangabad 1·66 inches, Khandwa 0·62 inch, Amraoti 1·34 inches, Nagpur 0·66 inch and Chanda 0·58 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess except in the north-east where it remains equal to the average. Temperature has fallen being during the day generally lower than usual. Winds are northerly at Saugor and Jubbulpore but are elsewhere westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·15 inch, Ratnagiri 2·06 inches, Mormugao 3·37 inches and Karwar 2·68 inches. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad:—Nearly general rain has fallen; Nizamabad has had 0·78 inch, Hyderabad 0·32 inch, Aurangabad 0·21 inch. Malegaon 0·16 inch, Poona 0·10 inch, and Belgaum 0·47 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and the temperature are equal to the average nearly everywhere. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay has caused general and increased rainfall in the Central Provinces and the adjacent areas. Its centre seems to be between Raipur and Jubbulpore and is about 1·10 inch in defect. The disturbance will move in a north-westerly direction and determine further heavy rain in the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana.

Rainfall has increased on the West Coast and the monsoon is strengthening.

General rain is probable on the West Coast, in Central Provinces and West Central India, local rain in Rajputana, Gujarat and the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire.....	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat.....	...	...	...	...
Multan.....	99·3	82·5	...	2·64
Rawalpindi	100·4	73·1	3·48	5·42
Lahore.....	95·4	80·7	...	3·81
Sirsa.....	95·3	70·6	1·59	5·81
Ambala	?	?	...	2·38
Delhi	91·22	77·7	0·55	3·85
Agra.....	89·0	78·0	0·22	5·02
Mainpuri.....	97·8	?	...	0·77
Jhansi	89·5	73·5	0·18	4·46
Cawnpore	96·9	79·0	0·92	5·31
Allahabad	95·6	79·5	0·03	2·15
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	85·9	75·7	0·22	7·38
Jaipur	88·2	77·6	...	4·23
Kotah	...	...	...	...
Bhuj.....	87·1	76·5	0·09	2·51
Dwarka	86

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIAN EMIGRATION, AND IMMIGRATION.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—According to the latest returns, the British Indians of South Africa number about 350,000; add to this the probable numbers in Canada, British Columbia, America, etc., and it may be said that about half a million fairly represents the total number of British Indians resident out of British India. From what classes in India are these emigrants drawn? Not, as in Europe, mainly from the ranks of those who have failed for whom there is no place in the old country, not from persecuted religious communities, not from famine-stricken districts. They are mainly youngish men strong, healthy ambitious, often ex-sepoys or reservists, men who desire to better themselves, in whom the spirit of adventure is strong. A small proportion are skilled artificers, smiths and carpenters mostly from the Punjab, who can earn a rupee a day in their village, more still in Calcutta, and as many dollars in Canada as rupees in India. A smaller proportion still are younger members of the various trading communities, those of Bombay and Calcutta, in particular, being well represented. It is plain, therefore, that emigration is at present in no sense an overflowing of the excess population of India. A single year of plague deprives India of more able-bodied men than ten years of emigration. It is not the "submerged tenth" of India that emigrates, but the younger sons of small "zemindars," and of village craftsmen. The money they accumulate and return to India does not counterbalance the loss that India sustains by their absence. India can ill afford to lose annually some of its best sons. Such men do not rush to relief works at the first sign of famine: on the contrary, they can withstand bad years with a patience and fortitude which finds no counterpart in Europe. It is to be understood that we are speaking of the voluntary emigrants, not of the indentured labourers—"coolies" who are taken to certain colonial plantations and repatriated on the expiry of their agreements, all under the watchful supervision of a Government Protector of Emigrants.

Unfair on India as the attitude of our Colonies is, it is questionable whether the prohibition of emigration would not have a better effect on India for the next twenty years than its continuance on present lines. In any case it must not be imagined that emigration to British Colonial dominions can ever be a counterpoise to the natural increase of India's population. As regards Canada and British Columbia, climatic considerations alone are enough to deter immigrants from India, were the facts known, and are enough to make it certain that Indians could never settle there with their families—an essential feature of true emigration. Therefore the Indian emigrant should turn elsewhere. India should look to Asia for room to accomodate its surplus population; it must look to the west, not to north-east or south. In Persia and Mesopotania—formerly populated by a teeming race, akin in origin to the tribes of the Punjab and Sind—there is land unlimited, which requires only the magic of irrigation to regain once more its pristine fertility. For thirty years to come, however, the irrigation projects now in hand or sanctioned will keep us busy, and provide some room for internal expansion, whilst improved agricultural methods, and the growth of industrial concerns, will probably readily absorb the surplus population, and add stability to our finance.

Having undertaken to discourage emigration from India, the Government of India should now consider whether they propose to restrict immigration into India. From the Chinese of Hongkong to the "demi-mondaines" of Paris, the rejected of the New World will tend to make India their goal. The influx of Chinese into Calcutta and Burma is already considerable, and the attitude of Government to the employment of Chinese carpenters is not at all satisfactory. Although a Committee has recently been sitting with the object of increasing the supply of Government stores from India, presumably with the object of benefiting the country it appears from an answer given in the Bengal Legislative Council of 4th April 1908, that the Government encourage Chinese capenters by giving them the contract for fine kinds of work. To quote the exact words used: "Chinese carpenters are more skilful, and therefore necessarily employed where fine work is required." The statement is one that will be vigorously challenged by all who new the Indian "mistri" at his best. There is no work, however, fine in which the Indian "mistri" cannot excel if he is encouraged, and no reason why he should give way to the Chinese on the alleged ground of superiority. Here is a chance for the "Swadeshi" agitators. Lord Curzon frequently professed the desire of the Government to place the handicrafts of India on a better footing, and certainly did all he could by patronizing them, to create that demand for good work which is mainly necessary to ensure its supply. No one who saw the Indian Arts Exhibition at Delhi but will agree that the Indian "mistri's" hand has not yet lost its cunning. When the Government want fine work, it might be a condition of the contract as a rule that Indian workmen are employed. Such a clause would be in accordance with the practice of most civilized States, and in consonance with native opinion, which is strongly against the employment of Chinese.

LORD MORLEY AND INDIA.

The "Madras Mail":—An Anglo-Indian correspondent writes to us from London:—There are one or two points in Lord Morley's very interesting and suggestive speech at the recent Indian Civil Service dinner which call for criticism from the Anglo-Indian point of view. He asserted, half apologetically, that his accessibility to Indians and Anglo-Indians had caused him to be flooded with a remarkably very torrent of opinions. Well, when rills flow into a great river from a variety of sources, and especially when circumstances cause a spate of water, it is only natural that the resulting flood should be somewhat turbid. The difficulty is that the Secretary of State, sitting at the focus of Indian Empire in St. Jame's Park, is bound to think of India as one great dependency, as one uniform country and of the Bengali as the exponent of Indian aspirations. We can hardly blame one who has never even travelled in a railway carriage from, say, Bombay to Madras, if he thinks of Indians—the Baluch the Sikh, the Dravidian, the Burman, the Parsee, all these and how many more—as one great race struggling in inchoate fashion to express new ideas of emancipation. All these races are truly one in the single fact that they are under one sole Administration. It may be that members of all or nearly all of them are, for the moment, joined in a common desire to modify profoundly or even get rid of the British hegemony. But the advice of officials was bound to represent, not either of these forms of unity, but rather the long experience of Indian diversity. Lord Morley must already know enough of India to be aware that he could not expect the same advice from men who had served in the Punjab and men who had administered Assam; that the ideas of Indian rule held by Madras officials could not possibly agree in all respects with those of officials in Burma.

Lord Morley has of course, read widely in books about India, and, being an accomplished French scholar, has probably turned with peculiar interest to the more or less impartial accounts of French travellers. He must have noticed the extraordinary difference between, for instance, M. Maurice Maindro's account of Southern India and the late James Darmesteter's description of the North-West Frontier. Nay, he might have seen such differences with his own eyes. If he had been at the Shepherd's Bush Exhibitton on the 18th June, he might have seen His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal watching the arts and crafts, the dancing and juggling, of Dravidans in the Ceylon Village. It was Max Muller, was it not, who said as many must have thought before him that national unity is not a matter of race but chiefly if not wholly of religion and language, and that religion and language modify one another. In no country is this so obvious as in India. The great modern dialects of India grand-daughters of Sanskrit, are like their ancestress purely Hindu in origin; their literature owes all its inspiration to Hindu legends and phylosophy: their very vocabularly and syntax are subtly moulded by Hindu ritual and observance. They are akin, but separation has altered them so that the Musalmans, when they were the ruling race were compelled to evolve out of Hindi and their own Persian and Arabic "a lingua franca," for their imperial and administrative uses. It is true that the English language has become the modern "lingua franca" the vehicle for transmitting the new political ideas and aspirations from race to race. But it serves only a temporary purpose: it is not connected with the Indian religions: it unites educated Indians in a common desire for change, but it leaves the national feeling of the masses untouched. A starting proof of this was the indignation aroused by the partition of Bengal, a separation which would have passed unnoticed had India really been so united as the Nationalists say it is. It would have meant no more than the creation of the County of London out of the Counties of Surrey and Middlesex. India, surely, is still a congeries of many countries under one strong and benevolent rule, and any fertile and useful devolution of power must recognise this fact. Can we wonder that a veteran and experienced statesman like Lord Morley still wistfully expects great things of decentralisation, and hopes that official conservatism and popular prejudice will permit him to attempt this method of popularising British rule? We must needs sympathise; but we see many difficulties in the way.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN BENGAL.

The "Indian Daily News":—An interesting fact brought out in the Bengal Government's Resolution on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1907 relates to the low rates of deaths per mille in Jails as compared with that of the free population. The death-rate in Jails was 17·5 as against 37·50 in 1907. The Jail statistics, as the Bengal Government observe, testify to what can be done by persistent and commonsense attention to sanitation. It is no doubt true that great progress has been made in the improvement of Jail sanitation; but the authorities are still unduly handicapped by reason of want of sufficient accomodation and the resulting overcrowding. Only the other day the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India commented upon the lack of sufficient accommodation in Bengal Jails as a serious defect in the Jail Administration of the province. He dwelt upon the fact that there was overcrowding during a part or the whole of 1906 in 28 out of 35 jails in the province, and he added: "Many of jails are badly situated in the centre of a town or bazaar, and 'site-overcrowding' is a defect commonly reported." As we have said, great attention is now being paid to the subject, but it will be many years before the worst features of Jail sanitation can be rectified with even moderate success.

As regards the mortality among the free population, the Sanitary Commissioner ventures upon the perfectly commonplace observation that the rise in mortality (from 37·32 per mille in 1906 to 37·70 in 1907) is due to the greater unhealthiness of the year. He might just as easily have said that people have the inveterate habit of dying! The Sanitary Commissioner is also reported to have said that the prevailing very high prices of food grains affected the general health in many districts by compelling the poorer classes to have recoourse to unsuitable food which lowered their vitality, rendering them more susceptible to fewer and other prevailing diseases, and more liable to succumb to them. This is, of course, a perfectly true observation, but, curiously enough, the Bengal Government would not accept it. They at once turned to the statistics of fever and so forth from 1905 onwards, and the conclusion was arrived at that the causes mentioned by the Sanitary Commissioner did not operate "universally".

Apart from the fact that the Sanitary Commissioner said nothing about "universally," this sort of criticism is perfectly futile, for the fever statistics are compiled by chaukidars—and inferior, uneducated class of local watchmen—and as such quite unreliable. Unfortunately for the Bengal Government the question as to high prices of food grains has been placed beyond doubt, not only as regards Bengal but all India. The Bengal Government may be aware, too, of the recent circular of the Government of India approving the revision of the existing rates as to normal, warning and scarcity prices of food grains. The effect of the high prices of food grains on the poorer classes must be as stated by the Sanitary Commissioner. Take cholera, for instance. The mortality from this cause was the highest recorded since 1901, the total number of deaths reported being 205,702 against 138,999, the quinqennial average. The Sanitary Commissioner attributes this rise in mortality in a great measure to the pollution of the water-supply and to the use of unwholesome food by the poorer classes in consequence of the high prices prevailing. The statistics of mortality from cholera in Orissa, which was affected by scarcity tell the same tale. We are told that Orissa suffered most severely from cholera, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri district,—and especially the first named,—suffering severely. Of the two causes mentioned by the Sanitary Commissioner for the high mortality from cholera,—pollution of water-supply and use of unwholesome food by the poorer classes in consequence of the high prices prevailing—The Bengal Government notice the first—and ignore the second.

ADMIRALS SQUABBLES.

The "Pioneer":—At a time when the Admiralty are busy advertising naval manœuvres on an absolutely unprecedented scale of magnificence it is somewhat disconcerting to read of grave national dangers arising out of the squabbles of three famous Admirals. The Admiralty have done their best to hush up the little differences between Lord Charles Beresford and Admiral Sir Percy Scott, but rumour has many tongues, and all sorts of stories have been afloat since the famous message about "paint and gunnery" found its way into the daily papers. The latest is that the Commander-in-Chif of the Channel Fleet gave a dinner on his flagship the other day and invited all his officers except the Commander of his Cruiser Squadron. Big men, we know, are at times extraordinarily small-minded, and it is possible, of course, that something of the kind actually occurred. Grave friction between Sir John Fisher and Lord Charles Beresford and between the latter and Sir Percy Scott might lead to untoward consequences in time of war, but while there are known to have been many differences between the three men there is no certainty as yet that the quarrels have reached the dimentions of a "national danger." Naval "breezes', have been common since the days when two of Elizabeth's Admirals put aside their quarrels to engage with the Spaniard. So long as that spirit still prevails. We need not fear to entrust our fortunes to irascible sea-dogs. A little temper shows at least a disposition to fight.

A CALCUTTA LAW COLLEGE.

Dr. Mukerji's Plain Speaking.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SCHEME.

SCATHING EXPLOSURE OF EXISTING DEFECTS.

The following minute has been circulated by Dr. Ashutosh Mukerji, the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, on the Law Classes attached to Arts Colleges, with a proposal for the establishment of a University Law College:—

The branch of our educational system which stands in need of the most urgent and radical reform is that concerned with the teaching of Law for our Degree Examinations. It is a noteworthy fact that we have not got a single College devoted entirely to the study of Law, as we have in the cases of Medicine and Engineering. When the University was founded in 1857, Law classes were attached to the Presidency College which was, in the main, an Arts College. The number of Law students was comparitively small, and the first Professors employed to teach law were men of considerable distinction. In 1864 the Government decided to attach Law classes to its Colleges at Hughly, Dacca, Krishnagar, Berhampur and Patna. In each case a distinguished graduate in Law was appointed on a fixed monthly salary, and the best men available from the ranks of the then new batches of Law graduates were engaged. The classes at all these Colleges were comparatively small and the teaching imparted was more or less efficient from the point of view of the Law Regulations as they existed at the time. In 1869 similar Law classes were attached to the Colleges at Cuttack and Chittagong and in 1880 Law classes were attached to the College at Rajshahi. Up to the point of time we have reached the Law classes were attached only to Government Colleges and the fees charged were moderately high; in the case of the Presidency College the fee was five rupees a month in the First-year class and ten rupees a mouth in the Second and Third year classes; in the case of other Colleges it was nowhere less than five rupees a month. In 1882 the authorities of the Calcutta Metropolitan Institution applied for affiliation in Law. The application was granted and as no conditions were imposed, Law classes were opened with a monthly fee of three rupees in the First-year class, four in the Second, and five in the Third year class. The immediate result was that the Presidency College lost the majority of its Law students. Shortly after the City College was affiliated in Law, in 1883. Two years later, the Ripon College was affiliated in Law, in 1885, and opened classes at a uniform rate of three rupees, with the result that the other private Colleges were obliged to come down to the same level. About this time, the Government closed the Law classes in the Presidency College. Since then, another College has been affiliated in Law in Calcutta, namely, the Bangabasi College, in 1896, and six Colleges in the Mofussil have also been affiliated in Law, namely, Cooch-Behar, Bhagalpur, Midnapur, Bankipur, Barisal and Rangoon. The University, therefore, has at the present time nominally 19 Colleges to which Law classes are attached, but there are really 18 at work, as the Presidency College has had no classes during more than twenty years. The Calcutta Colleges have raised their fee from rupees three to rupees four. In the Mofussil Colleges, the fee ranges from rupees three to rupees six. The classes everywhere in the past were more or less full; but the College which has had the largest number on its rolls is the Ripon College.

INEFFICIENT CLASSES.

As regards the efficiency of the Colleges, judged from the point of view of the requirements of the new Regulations only one opinion is possible; they are nowhere near the mark, and the arrangements made can at the best be regarded as nominal compliance with the Regulations. The system which has prevailed for many years past in most of the Government Colleges in the Mofusil, namely, to pay the Law-Lecturer the amount of fees paid by the students, has been suicidal. To take one example, in a Government College situated not very many miles from Calcutta there was during the last session only one student, who paid five rupees a month, and for this sum a Government Pleader, who is the Law-Lecturer, is supposed to have taken him through a complete course of Law studies. In Calcutta, where the number of students is very large, the state of things has been just the opposite, and a successful endeavour has been made to turn the Law classes into as lucrative a business possible. The object has been gained, practically, by an entire sacrifice of discipline. A class may have on its rolls 150 students; the Lecturer begins at the appointed time 8 o'clok in the morning, with a dozen students; after he has lectured for half an hour, students begin to drop in till the class becomes pretty full, when the rolls are called. Proper continuity of work is hardly possible under such circumstances. The majority of the students have no books; they do not intend to listen to the lectures; very many of them are employed as teachers in Schools or Clerks in Offices, and their only anxiety is to get credit for attendance at a certain number of lectures as required by the University Regulation; and it is by no means an unusual incident for a student to get himself marked "present" by a proxy. Not only are the majority of the students irregular and unpunctual in attendance, not only is attendance expressly for the purpose of colourable compliance with the University Regulation,—the same laxity characterises, in many instances, the payment of college fees, which are often allowed to fall into arrears and are sometimes unrealised and lost to the College. All this laxity encourages our graduates to enter themselves largely as Law students. so that at some future time when occasion may arise or, when they may find it convenient, they may appear at the Examination on the strength of their attendance at these lectures. This is manifestly contrary to the spirit of the new Regulations. The new university regulations in Law contemplate a thorough training in all the subjects of Examination, The number of subject has been increased by the introduction of important branches like Roman Law, Theory of Legislation, Equity and the English Law of Real Property. The number of lectures to be delivered, to cover the course, is considerably in excess of what was required under the old Regulations. Students are required to attend Moot Courts where legal problems are discussed by them under the presidency of their Professor as Judge. This can be done with profit and instruction, only if the students have been taken in small batches and taught by their teachers to study and anaylyse cases and to deduce legal principles from a first-hand study of important judicial decisions. Then, again, in the Examination under the new Regulations, 40 per cent. of the marks are to be alloted to the solution of questions framed with a view to test the ability of candidates to apply the more important legal principles to concrete cases. The Regulations provide not only that full credit is to be given for well-reasoned answers to such questions, even though the conclusions happen to differ from the views taken in decided cases, but also that no credit shall be given for bare answers unsupported by arguments. All this implies a far more thorough training than can be obtained by mere attendance at lectures delivered to large classes of students. Indeed, the Regulations assume a thorough grounding in legal principles, and a systematic study of illustrative cases such as can be pursued only in a good Law Library and under the guidance of an efficient teacher placed in charge of a limited number of student. From the point of view of the new Regulations, not one of the Law classes can consequently pretend to make any approach to efficiency. No College has got a good Law Library or a sufficient number of efficient teachers.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE.

No attempt is made to enforce discipline among the students. The Bengal Education Department has realised this, and I understand that the Law classes attached to all the Government Colleges in Bengal will be closed from the beginning of the current session. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have also realised the situation, and the Law classes attached to the Government Colleges in that Province will shortly be closed, and will be replaced by a Law School at Dacca, a proposal for the affiliation of which will be submitted to the University by the Director of public Instruction. So far as the Private Colleges out of Calcutta, are concerned, they cannot possibly satisfy the requirements of the Regulations. So far as the Private Colleges in Calcutta, are concerned, the authorities of the Bangabasi College have already intimated to the University that they have decided to discontinue the Law classes from the beginning of the ensuing session. So far as the Metropolitan Institution and the City College are concerned, neither of them makes a substantial profit upon the Law classes, and if their Law classes are closed, the financial position of the Colleges would not be seriously affected. As regards Ripon College with which I shall deal later on, the case is different; this particular College effects a substantial saving upon the Law classes, a portion of which is apparently absorbed in the maintenance of the Arts Department. If the Law classes in the Ripon College are closed. it would mean a substantial loss to the Proprietor. As I have already stated, however, none of the existing Law classes is efficient from the point of view of the new Regulations, and I am not prepared to concede that these Law classes should be allowed to exist either for the maintenance of the Art classes or for the profit of the Proprietors. Under Section 7, Chapter XIX of the Regulations, the University is called upon to submit the case of each College to the Government of India, and I feel no doubt that neither the Syndicate nor the Senate can, with any sense of self-respect, recommend the continuance of the present system which has been a serious blot on our educational methods for many years past. I invite the University, therefore to face the situation and to refuse to countenance any longer what has hitherto prospered under the name of legal education. The only solution of the situation is to close all the Law classes, and for the University to found a Law College, like the Law Colleges in Madras, Bombay and Allahabad. The Law Colleges in the other Provinces are owned and maintained by Government; the Law College proposed by me will, however, be a University College, though we may thankfully accept any aid which the Government may give. I do not desire it to be understood, however, that I claim any monopoly for the University Law College; as I have already stated, there will be a similar Law School though not on a similar scale, at Dacca, and I trust that at no distant date there may be a well-equipped Law School for Behar at Bankipur. It is not inconceivable also that, with liberal endowments a Law College may be established in some other part of the Province. But whencver or wherever such an institution may be established, and whoever may maintain it, the essential condition for its affiliation to the University must be that it is a "bona-fide" centre of legal education. I shall now give an outline of my scheme.

PROPOSED SCHEME.

The University Law College shall be under the management of a governing body of twelve members, constituted as follows:

1. The Vice-Chancellor, ex-officio, President.

2-4. Three Judges of the High Court (to be nominated by the Chief Justice of Bengal in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor).

5. The Advocate-General of Bengal, ex-officio.

6-7. One member of the Bar and one Vakil of the High Court. (Both to be nominated by the Faculty of Law.)

8. The Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bengal.

9. The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

10. The Principal of the Law College.

11-12. Two Lecturers of the College, to be elected by the Staff.

Members of the governing body shall be elected annually Occasional vacancies shall be filled up by the Syndicate, upon the recommendation of the body entitled to elect.

The management of the College shall be vested in the governing body, but their proceedings shall be subject to confirmation by the Syndicate.

As the governing body described above cannot be completely constituted till the College has been actually established and the Principal and the staff appointed, a provisional Committee shall be appointed by the Syndicate.

The College shall have a whole-time Principal who shall not be allowed to practice in Courts. His salary shall be Rs. 800 a month rising to Rs. 1,000 by annual increments of Rs. 50. It may be added that each of the Law Colleges in the other Provinces has a whole-time Principal, and it does not require any argument to show that someone must make it his business to look after the College and to maintain it in a state of efficiency.

If you assume that there will be 150 students in each class, there must be in addition to the Principal one Professor on Rs. 200 a month and eight Assistant Professor on Rs. 150 a month. For a larger number of students the staff will have to be proportionately increased.

THE COURSE.

The Principal shall lecture two hours a day, and the Professors one hour a day, during at least 30 weeks in the year (this would include systematic lectures as well as sittings of the Moot Court). The Assistant Professors will take the students in batches of twenty. Each Assistant Professor will, therefore have under his charge 20 First-year and 20 Second-year students. He will on alternate days, take the two sets of students to the Library for tutorial work and discussion of cases, during, on an average, two hours a day; he will also give the students under his charge regular weekly exercises or subjects for essays which will be corrected and returned. The duty of each Assistant Professor, therefore will be discussion with the students two hours every day and correction of forty exercises a week. Each student will, thus, have nine hours' lectures a week and six hours' work, a week in the Library. This, I think, is a very moderate demand to make, and I shall not be surprised if it is found necessary to increase the quantity of work later on. What I have suggested is extremedy moderate in comparison with the work demanded from students in Law Colleges elsewhere which have reached a high degree of excellence, for instance, Columbia and Harvard in the United States and Tokyo in Japan. I do not doubt, however, that even the moderate beginning in earnest work which I propose, will reduce the existing number of nominal students who now swell the rolls. In the University College, no one I hope will take his admission who does not seriouly wish to undertake the study of Law, and, for myself. I do not wish anybody else to come near the place. No one, I trust, deems it the duty of the University to encourage or countenance a system under which the first art practised by young aspirants for entrance into a learned and honourable profession in defiance of discipline and evasion of the University Regulations.

A GOVERNMENT GRANT.

The monthly recurring expenditure will be Rs. 2,200 in the first year. I have estimated the number of students at 300. The tuition-fee must, therefore, be fixed at Rs 8 a month, which is by no means, too high, if we consider the quality of training we propose to give. In any event, a Law student, even under the conditions I propose, will have to spend less, and will have a much easier life than a Medical or an Engineering student. I am in a position to add, however, that the Government of Bengal is prepared to make an annual grant, to be devoted to reducing the fees of students by the grant of scholarships at the discretion of the Governing Body; the amount of the grant will be Rs. 3,500 a year for the first five years, and will be subject to reconsideration at the end of that period. With this sum at our disposal, we may, for instance, institute about one hundred and forty-five stipends of Rs. 2 a month, to be given to deserving students upon the result of work done in the College. The effect of this arrangement will be that deserving students will practically, have to pay a fee of Rs. 6 only a month.

The College must have a good Law Library, Rs. 30,000 to start with is a moderate estimate. I suggest that this amount be provided from the University Reserve Fund. In addition to this, the Government of India and the Government of Bengal are prepared to help us and to place in the Law College Library, for the use of Law students, several sets of the Indian Law Reports and other Law Publications of the Government of India and of the different Local Governments.

The College must be suitably locatad. There will be no difficulty in providing proper theatres in the University Buildings which we propose to erect at once on the land recently acquired by the University towards the west of the Senate House. I would also suggest that of the Reading Rooms in the Darbhanga Library Building, eight may be fitted up with small working Libraries where the students may read under the guidance of the Assistant Professors. If the scheme is approved, I hope to be able to get everything ready so as to be in a position to open the Law College in July 1909.

I have given, I hope, an intelligible outline of the proposed University Law College. The details, of course, will require careful consideration and must be left to the provisional Committee. I wish it to be understood also that the details I have suggested may require modification in the light. of experience.

PLEADERSHIP STUDENTS.

There are two other questions which incidently arise and deserve consideration: the first of these relates to what are known as Pleadership students, and, the second, to the Ripon College.

As regards the Pleadership students, they are required under Rules framed by the High Court (Chapter XI. Rules 6 of the High Court Rules, page 263), to attend lectures at one of the Colleges affiliated in law to the Calcutta University, before they are allowed to appear at the Pleadership Examination. The University is not directly concerned with these students, and if a strict view is taken of the scope of the University Law College, it may well be contended that these Pleadership students ought not to find any place in our Institution. It will be a matter for the authorities who control that Examination to decide whether the rules ought to be so modified as to allow Pleadership students to read in some one or all of the existing Law classes. If such a course is adopted as may well be on the ground that the Pleadership course differs in some essential respects from our B. L. course—we shall have nothing to do with the Pleadership students. If however the High Court desires that the Pleadership students in future should under go the same kind of training as we propose to give to our B. L. students, and if the University consents to find accommodation for them, we may very well ask the Government to give us substantial aid. The question of the provision to be made for the education of Pleadership students, however, obviously does not concern the University directly, and cannot deter or delay any action which the University may find essential in the true interests of the education of its Law students.

RIPON COLLEGE.

Next, as regards the Ripon College, I have already stated, that it makes a substantial profit out of the Law classes; the withdrawal of affiliation in Law will, therefore, mean loss to the Proprietor. I do not hesitate to say that this ought not to deter or delay that action on the part of the University which is essential in the interests of sound education and discipline. At the same time I think the University may, if the Proprietor so desires, asist him to put the College finances on a sound basis. I have before me the Report of the University Auditor on the College Accounts, such as they are. One fact is patent. A large amount of money is annually lost in the B. L. classes, in the Pleaderships classes, as also in the Arts classes, by reason of great laxity in the realisation of fees from the students. The remedy for this lies in the hands of the Proprietor himself. In the next place, it seems to me clear that if the Arts classes are to be made self-supporting the College fees must be raised and a rise of even one rupee a month in the fee paid by each student would bring in a considerable sum, nearly sufficient to make up for the loss likely to be caused by the abolition of the B. L. classes. If the Pleadership classes are also abolished there would, perhaps, be no margin left for the Proprietor; if, however, the High Court is satisfied that the Pleadership classes can be remodelled so as to meet the requirements of that description of students and if the High Court recognises the Pleadership classes, there would be a margin left for the Proprietor. The condition of this particular College and of some of the other private Colleges in Calcutta suggests to my mind that it many be desirable for the University to arrange for University Lectures to teach the B. A. and B. Sc. Honours Courses. If this idea is carried out, as has already been recommended by the Syndicate, the pressure upon these Colleges in the Arts departments would be considerably reduced. I may add that if one or more of these Colleges will seriously consider the question of a small rise in the fees levied from Arts students, the Syndicate may very well help them to come to a common understanding upon the point, so as to avoid the unfair competition referred to in Section 6, Clause (i) of Chapter XVIII. of the Regulations. The University may reasonably be expected to assist the Colleges so as to facilitate their work, but, It maintain, at the same time, that the University ough not to be expected to countenance a thoroughly unsound system which is misnamed legal education, for the benefit of either Arts classes of Colleges or of their Proprietors.

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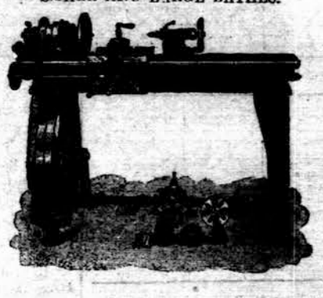

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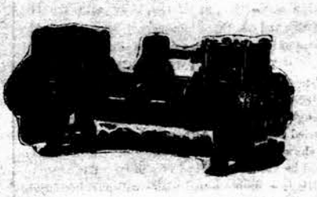

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Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name .....
Address .....

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
BOYRIVEN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery.*

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

Despite a heavy and slippery ground, a strong adverse wind and constant drizzling, the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon was the scene of a good game of football played between the Commercial Gymkhana and the Rovers in the twenty-fourth fixture of the League. A break in the rains towards the evening had collected a large gathering of spectators, who followed the game with the keenest interest.

Saturday's contest was a repetition of the previous evening's game between the Royal Scots "B" and the Bombay Gymkhana, in that the teams cannot be said to have been evenly matched. The Commercials had throughout the better of th exchanges, and were persistently in front of their adversaries' flags, but a stubborn defence frustrated all their attacks so successfully that it would have pleased many a spectator if the game had ended in a pointless draw. But the proverbial ill-luck of the Rovers was again in their way and the Gymkhana carried the day by two goals to love.

It is gratifying, however, to see the new institution do so well. Out of the six games they have played, they have won and lost in equal numbers, and with six points to their credit they stand fifth on the list. They are every day showing steady signs of improvement, and their new order, with Barrett as centre-forward and Elliot inside-right, works very well, while the latest recruit, Tweddle, is quite an accession of strength to the left wing.

The Rovers also are bucking up, though by slow degrees. They however possess a weak forward line which, apart from poor combination, is often a bit slow. But it is in their defence that they shine well. On the present occasion the halves and backs played a fairly sound game, while Lane, the sailor custodian of the flags, was quite in his element and cleared so skilfully that but for him the score of the Gymkhana would have run pretty big.

The match commenced at 6 p.m. and was greeted with a sharp drizzle which lasted for over ten minutes. The Commercials kicked off and carried the leather at once to their enemy's flags, where Lane cleared a volley. A corner was awarded, and Barrett in heading the ball in, sent it above the cross-bar. A few minutes up and down play followed and then Hotz by a sound kick centered the ball, but was not taken up. Shortly a neat shot from the Gymkhana outside-left, Tweddle, was saved by Lane. Pressing, the Rovers' left-back miskicked into his own nets but Lane was on the alert. The Rovers made a rush for the other end and the Gymkhana goal-keeper was called upon twice to clear, to which he responded. Now followed a series of attacks on the Rovers' flags. Tweddle sent a dangerous missile and though the Gymkhana forwards in a body tried to force the ball in, they did not succeed in beating Lane. A corner, and Barrett headed the ball in, but the goal-keeper was all alive. Desultory play in midfield was witnessed for a while, and the ground being very sodden, falls were plentiful. Woolley then sent a long shot which narrowly missed the posts. Harwood was on the ball now, and again the Rovers' back in tackling him miskicked, but Lane had his eye on the direction of the leather. Shortly, however, Barrett scored an easy goal. The Commercials continued to press but the backs and goal-keeper were not to be beaten a second time in this half. As the Referee's whistle sounded, the Rovers were on their adversaries' ground.

Score:—

Commercial Gymkhana ..... 1 goal
Rovers ..... nil.

On change of sides, the Gymkhana again opened attack and Lane having returned a volley, Elliot had a nice opening but he kicked wide. Tyler then taking up the ball, skilfully dribbling it, approached the line and centered to his left wing, but it was not taken up. A visit to the Rovers' end having resulted in a profitless corner, the Gymkhana were besieged in turn and though the two outsides put in some excellent play and secured a couple of corners, want of combination in their assaults could produce no effect. The Commercials then made away with the ball and peppered Lane with shot after shot but his guard was for a time impenetrable. Shortly, however, as Lane was charging into Barrett as the latter was attempting to send the ball in, both tripped and fell, and Elliot being handy there, kicked the ball in to score a second time. Play in midfield for a couple of minutes and the Rovers' inside-right had an open country before him but he moved slowly and Chapman easily sent the ball back. Renewing attack, a corner was secured but it was useless. Score:—

Commercial Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.
Rovers ..... nil.

TEAMS.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Goal.—Gilbert.
Backs.—Lay, Chapman, (capt.)
Half-backs.—Hotz, Osborne, Bellamy.
Forwards.—Harwood, Elliot, Barrett, Woolley, Tweddle.

ROVERS.

Goal.—Lane.
Backs.—Benson, Cuzen.
Half-backs.—Bridon, Patty, Powell.
Forward.—Tyler, Osborne, Mungavin, Osborne, Welsh.
Referee.—Sergt. Watts, R. A.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Points
Royal Scots "B"	6	6	0	0	14	2	12
R. G. Artillery	6	4	2	0	15	5	8
Royal Scots "A"	5	3	1	1	12	5	7
Y. M. C. A.	6	3	2	1	8	4	7
Commercial Gymkhana	6	3	3	0	6	9	6
Bombay Gymkhana	6	1	3	2	6	8	4
Govt. Telegraphs	7	1	4	2	6	11	4
Rovers F. C.	6	0	6	0	3	17	0

It is announced that Dr. Koht and Dr. Elias, who were selected by Ibsen's relatives to edit the works of the famous dramatist, have discovered a hitherto unknown manuscript, a novel, entitled "The Prisoner of Akershus." The news is exciting great interest in literary circles, and it is intended to publish the book within a very short time.

It is recorded in the Secunderabad "Magazine" for July, that a very interesting document has just been discovered at Secunderabad, and purchased by the members of Lodge "Mayo." It is the original Grand Lodge Freemason's Certificate of General Christian Boths, who fought against us in the late Boer War. It is from the Grand Lodge of England and bears the date "Newcastle, Natal, 1891." It had apparently been found amongst other relics on his farm, but is in a splendid state of preservation. It has been returned to him with hearty greetings from the brethren of Lodge "Mayo," which composed almost entirely of military men.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team vs. The Jolly C. C.

Rain, which came down in torrents the previous evening and also during the early part of Saturday, did not permit of the above match being commenced till 3-30 p. m. on that day. The ground was in a sodden condition, and if this is taken into account the bad fielding of the Gymkhana can be condoned, for the Jolly players, although they had the services of a Presidency bat in the person of Shivram, could have been disposed of for half the score they totalled, many catches being let off by the Gymkhana. Mr. Coombs bowled very well for the "B" team, securing the very good average of 3 wickets for 19 runs. This good average should have proved more strikingly manifest had the chances offered through his bowling been accepted.

With their score at 107 for six wickets the captain of the Jolly team declared his innings closed. This decision did not prove a wise one as events proved, for their opponents in 20 minutes had scored 51 runs for the loss of one wicket, and had rain not interrupted play there was every probability the Hindus would have found themselves in the minority.

Going in at 3-30 the Jolly men put up 107 runs for 6 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. To this apparently decent total Garodia contributed 41, the top score for his side. He shaped well, but his efforts were at times hasty, and on Saturday he gave as many as three chances, which, to his exceptionally good luck, were refused. Kharwa set up Jessop as his model, and in quick time scored 25 (not out). Tarachand claimed 11 out of the total compiled by his team. Much was expected of Shivram, but he failed to come off, for Coombs, who was gradually working on to his pitch, bowled him with a clinching yorker.

The Gymkhana were sent in at 5-30, and when play ceased for the day had scored 51 runs for one wicket—a remarkably good total, considering the trundling capacities of their opponents and the nature of the ground. Marris, with his hard clean hits, made 32 in 20 minutes. T. Reed and Captain Turner were together when the rain came down at 6 o'clock and stopped play for the day. Reed played a careful game, scoring 11 runs, when rain put an end to what promised a useful career.

The following are the scores:—

JOLLY C. C.

Garodia, run out	...	41
Tarachand, b Coombs	...	11
Shivram, b Coombs	...	1
V N Mehta, b Coombs	...	5
Purshottam, b Marris	...	0
Rishanwalla, c Gordon, b Marris	...	7
R G Desai, b Marris	...	0
Kharwa, not out	...	25
Desai ... ... Parekh ... ... Mehta	to bat.	
Extras	...	17
Total (innings declared closed)		107

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Coombs	14	15	19	3
Marris	15	1	40	2
Howlett	4	0	10	0
Phillips	5	0	19	1
Savard	1	0	2	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM.

R W Marris, c Garodia, b Desai	...	32
W E Palmer, b Purshottam	...	1
T. Reed, not out	...	11
Capt Turner, not out	...	1
G C Phillips ... ... E E Coombs ... ... A S Bishop ... ... Capt E Savard ... ... E H Hewlett ... ... S B Gordon (Capt) ... ... J F Blanford	To bat.	
Extras	...	6
Total	...	51

THE MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Wednesday next, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting).

1. Jumping. (*a*) Horses and (*b*) Ponies.

2. Fenian Aunt Sally.—Competitors will gallop past figure, and endeavour to knock the pipe out of its mouth by throwing sticks at it. Two runs.

3. Treasure Trove Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen at starting post will each be given a chatty containing bran, in which a coin will be hidden. They will then ride given course to flags, where syces will be standing, dismount and run to their partners, who will proceed to find the coin. The chatties must not be emptied on the ground. When found, gentlemen will run to bucket, into which the bran must be emptied. They will then mount and return over same course, carrying coin in chatty. First home to win.

4. Substitution Race.—Gentlemen to ride given place, change horses, return over same course, last horse home, owner wins.

5. Ladies' Balloon Race.

6. Pony Scurry.

7. Horse Scurry.

By kind permission of Colonel H. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play during the afternoon.

(Practice jumps, &c., are available on Monday and Saturday mornings.)

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Eight Teams Entered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 11.

The Madras Hockey Tournament will be played at Chepauk, commencing on Monday, the 20th instant. The entries are not closed yet, but already 8 teams have entered, including the Leicester Regiment from Belgaum, the Manchester Regiment from Trimulgherry, the 89th Company, R. G. A., the 11th Brigade R. F. A., two Madras Volunteer Guards teams, and the Royal Fusiliers.

RACING.

The Kirkee Meeting.

RACES POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

Owing to heavy and continuous rain on Saturday last, the second day of the Kirkee meeting was obliged to be put off till Monday next, when Saturday's programme will be carried out.

A MATCH ABANDONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

The rain put a stop to the cricket match at the Gymkhana ground, it having been completely swamped. It rained very hard all Saturday night, and to-day is another wet day.

THE HON. SIR VITHALDAS, KT.

Members of the Cutchi and Hallai Bhattia communities assembled in hundreds last evening, in the Bhattia Mahajanwady in Kalbadevi Road, with the object of taking steps to do fitting honour to the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who has had the distinction of Knighthood conferred upon him last month. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, vast numbers of Bhattias attended the meeting; and Mr. Chathurbhooj Morarjee, who is highly esteemed in the community for his unobtrusive charities, was called to the chair. The meeting had been called in response to a numerously signed requisition; and the warmest interest was manifested in the proceedings. Eloquent addresses were delivered, eulogistic of the new Knight's public and private virtues, his selfishness, his earnest and constant zeal in promoting the interests of the community even at personal sacrifice, and his many-sided actions in all departments of his public life. Resolutions were adopted to thank the King-Emperor, and the Government of India and the Bombay Government for the honour done the Bhattia community, and to express its highest gratification at the event. A committee was appointed to draft an address, to be enclosed in an appropriate casket, and to take steps for its presentation to the Hon. Sir Vithaldas at a general meeting of the community. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the venerable chairman.

HEAVY RAINS IN BOMBAY.

The heavy rains which commenced last week continued the whole of yesterday and the interrupted downpour rendered most of the parts in the native town impassible. Between Thakordwar and Girgaum Portuguese Church the whole road was a sheet of water. The native Gymkhana compounds on the Sea Face were all changed into a large pond. The Parel road between Kalachowki and Lalwadi was so flooded that all vehicular traffic was suspended from 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The tramcars could not be run and the passengers were not booked beyond Byculla.

The maidans, the Cooperage and other open plots represented miniature lakes.

The official record shows that up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning the total amount of rainfall in Bombay amounted to 38 inches and as heavy rains continued all day yesterday the total up to date may be said to have passed half the amount of average annual rainfall in Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN BOMBAY.

Three companies of the Royal Scots arrived by a special troop train from Deolali and alighted at Boribundar Railway Station on Saturday noon.

Last evening two more special trains brought a number of British troops and two squadrons of the 26th Native Light Cavalry. The first special arrived at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon and brought the Cavalry men and their horses. The second special, arriving two hours later, conveyed portion of the Cavalry, the Sommersets and Northampton Regiments.

Brigadier-General Greenfield, Commanding Bombay District, his staff, and Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, were present on the station platform when the troops detrained.

A CONFERENCE ON DUELLING!

"The conscience of Austria has been stirred against the duel. A conference is now sitting in Vienna charged with devising some means by which outraged honour may be soothed and set to rights without murderous assault," says the Freeman's Journal. If the Congress at Vienna carries its peaceful point, Austria will lead the way in Continental Europe towards a decency that to many seems a dream.

"Italy, Spain, Russia, Greece are all given to the duel. In Germany, though the despised civilian is not allowed to fight, the officer of the Army or Navy must, if he be challenged or if he be insulted. The University student is still proud of his disfiguring gashes; and if he did not carry on his face the marks of his boyish bravery he would get a poor welcome into any society and have a very hard time in the camaraderie of his profession.

DUELLING IN FRANCE.

"In France a Premier recently was second in a duel to one of his subordinates, a Cabinet Minister. It is true that in France there has long been simmering an intelligent discontent with the existing code of honour. Men with serious things to do in life find it hard that because they have been insulted they should be forced to spend a morning in being shot at. It is true that as a rule a French duel is not a danger to life; but men are often wounded seriously enough.

"It is hard for us to understand how grave men can meet solemnly to discuss ways and means of avoiding a thing which has come to seem to us so criminal, if it be serious, as to be a matter for police and prisons. When two men wearing broadcloth are angry with each other in Paris, they go out in great state with guns and doctors to the Big-Wheel or to a private park; friends are summoned to see the contest; there are motor-cars in long lines outside the field. When one of the combatants is touched, blood drawn, he goes to bed, the others to lunch.

"When two men that wear blouses quarrel—or even two that wear broadcloth, provided they do not possess gold watches, or 'keep a gig,' or are not in the great circle of the Tout-Paris—they, if they adjourn to fight out their differences with knives or revolvers, or even fists, are Apaches, disturbers of public peace, broilers, public nuisances, the scandal and the danger of Paris; they belong to the uncivilised, and they are given an opportunity of civilising themselves in jail.

DUELLING FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY!

"There never yet has been admitted by any French police any physical contest among members of 'The Lower Orders'—that is, not a duel; it has never been admitted as a duel. In duelling countries you have to be a 'gentleman' to be allowed to take avenging shots at your enemy. And many men use the duel as a means of confirming a gentility that is felt to be doubtful; many journalists are known to have made all their social career by way of the bloodshedding or the silly pretence of bloodshedding of the field of honour. And, with all this, all Europe fights duels. Surely humanity has still some way to go before it can boast of having shed barbarism and taken to civilised good sense."

Mr. Finney, member of the Railway Board, arrived at Simla and formally joined his appointment.

It is now believed that the Home authorities will issue a joint Honours' List for the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

KILLING A CREDITOR WITH AN AXE.

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of the appeal of Shripati Maruti Kadam, who had been sentenced to death by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, for causing the death of Valchand Chandaram, a Marwari money-lender of Alegaon on the night of 17th February last. Mr. R. S. Navalkar, Pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Ramdatt V. Desai appeared for the Crown.

Along with the accused were charged Mahadu Govind Ingawale and Bala Buwaji Kale, who were also cultivators like him. In view of the jury's recommendation to mercy made in their behalf, they were sentenced by Mr. Kincaid to transportation for life. Another of their accomplices, Rambhaya Kenya Mahar, who had not actively participated in the assault, but who had been taken by the accused to the place under threats, was made a witness against them. It appeared that the deceased Valchand was a sowcar and a man of substance, whose dealings, though extensive, were not over scrupulous with his constituents. He had a suit against Shripati (No. 1) for possession of land, and the hearing had been fixed to come off on Tuesday the 18th February. On the previous evening, the deceased left in a cart with his two witnesses, Pandurang and Daji, for Barsmati. Pandurang's nephew and niece, Gulab and Mani, were also in the cart, but they were sleeping. On the arrival of the cart near a stream, at about midnight when there was the brilliant light of a February full-moon, four men were seen coming up from behind some trees. Mahadu (No. 2) struck the deceased with a stick. The deceased hit back with the whip he had snatched out of Pandurang's hand. The blow lighted on No. 3. The bullocks got frightened and struggling to get loose slipped the yoke. The cart swung round; the deceased was dragged out of it. As he lay on the ground, No. 1 struck him several blows with an axe. Pandurang and Daji had jumped out of the cart and taken to their heels. The bullocks bolted on the road; the jolting had shaken Mani out of the cart. She fell on the road, and was injured in the fall. The cart got entangled in the trees. Pandurang and Daji, having run to a safe distance, collected their wits and turning round saw the four men go in the direction of the neighbouring village of Sirsuphal. They unyoked the bullocks and tied them to the cart wheels. They returned to where the deceased lay and saw him dead and bleeding. The Police Patel and the Havildar of the village were informed; and a report was made to the Sub-Inspector at Ravangaon. The accused were arrested, Shripati (No. 1) having been arrested by the Bombay Police at Mazagon, Bombay, at the request of the Poona Police. The axe and the stick were recovered. While dragging Rambhaya Mahar into the plot, No. 1 told him that he wanted to thrash the Vani so that he might not file suits against them any more.

The Judges of the Appeal Court dismissed the appeal of No. 1, and confirmed his conviction and sentence.

INTRIGUE AND MURDER.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred in a case against Maruti Bapu Pawar, who was in June last convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, of murder and was sentenced to death. Mr. A. G. Kulkarni appeared for the accused, and Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Dhondi bin Joti. About midnight on the 14th April last, Dhondi and his father Joti were sleeping on the open verandah of their house in the town of Vita, when the latter awoke on hearing the sound of a falling stone. He then found that a large heavy stone had been dropped on his son's head. He immediately called to a neighbour, a woman named Mukta, and told her to fetch his brother Raghu. The latter soon came, and seeing what had happened, gave immediate information to the police and expressed his suspicion against the accused. The accused was called at once, but for two days nothing important transpired. On the 17th, the jemadar arrived and apprehended the accused, who made a confession before the local magistrate, admitting his intrigue with Dhondi's wife and consequent enmity with Dhondi, which goaded him to commit the murder. After very careful consideration the evidence as a whole carried certain conviction to Mr. Roper's mind that the accused must be guilty of this "cruel and cowardly murder." The evidence established, in his opinion, the certainty that accused had been for some time previous to the murder on terms of criminal intimacy with Dhondi's wife Goja; that about a month before the murder, Goja had, much against the accused's will, gone to live with her husband, and that on that account, the accused and Dhondo were on the worst possible terms. Goja herself freely admitted her intimacy with accused, and she certainly would not, Mr. Roper observed, make such an admission if it were not the truth. She further deposed that after she had gone to live with her husband, the accused threatened to kill both her and her husband. She was considerably more attractive in appearance than the average Maratha woman, and it was quite comprehensible that the accused should have become infatuated and jealous on her account. This led Mr. Roper to trust the evidence as to enmity between the two men, and he was satisfied that accused was jealous of Dhondi and incensed against him, and so had a strong motive for wishing to kill him. The account given in the accused's confession was fully corroborated by the other evidence so far as it related to the place and manner in which the murder was committed; and having regard to the unquestionably strong motive which accused was shown to have had for killing Dhondi, also to the detailed nature of the confession, and the careful manner in which it was recorded, Mr. Roper was of opinion that the statement was voluntary and substantially true. The accused was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

POLICE COURT.

TRANSPORTING COCAINE.

On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. J. Kees, Chief Excise Inspector, charged one Censsio Lunguwalla, steward, and Cama Antonio, seaman, both employed on board the s.s. "Dominico Balduino," the former with transporting 24 ozs. and the latter with transporting 73 ozs. of cocaine, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,500. The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of orders received from Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Collector of Excise, Inspectors Kees, J. D. Ghandy, Cuverji Darashah and Cama with Sub Inspector Taylor of the Bombay Police proceeded to Carnac Road on Friday evening and waited there. After some time the two accused were seen coming towards the Crawford Market. The accused were stopped and on their being searched a quantity of 24 ozs. of cocaine was found on the first accused and 73 ozs. on the second accused. A search was afterwards made on board the s.s. "Dominico Balduino" when 300 more ozs. of cocaine of the value of Rs. 3,000 was found there. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were each sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 350, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For an exparte decree.

155-08. Captain and V. The Honourable the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Damodhar Madhavji and another Payne and Co.

For further directions and costs on Assistant Commissioner's.

Report.

574-06. Jamsetji R. and D. Sadashiv Pandurang Vartak vs Gopal Ramchandra Sable and another.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

878-07. Shamrao M and H Bai Dawlat widow vs Namdar Murahar M. B. Chothia.

Commercial Cause.

711-07. Captain and V. Nemchand Mauaji vs R. D. Sethna and others Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

218-07. Bhaishunker K. and G Nanji Hariram vs Mithabai widow Madhavji K. and C.

276-07. Payne and Co. Ludha Ebrahim and Co. The firm vs. Gungaprasad Dwarkaprasad Mehta and S.

251-07. Raghavaya B. and N. Pandurang Vishnu Abhyanker vs Thacker Dwarkadas Valji Imperson.

707-06. Kanga and P. Cowasji Fakerji Sidhana vs Bomonji Edulji Kashinath Wadia G and Co.

368-06. Thakurdas and Co. N. C. Macleod vs Joonabhai Jan Mahomed and another Tyabji D. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For a decree Absolute.

172-08. Jamsetji R. and D. Motilal Dayabhai a firm vs Culliandas Mulchand and another. Reference for hearing and final disposal.

E. F. Nicholson, in Re Land Acquisition Act 1-94 and in re Government and Esufali Salebhai Nanu, H. and Co.

175 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re Government and P. S. Nunes Ardeser H D and Co.

14 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re Government and Keshinath Dewji Dhina Ardeser H D and Co.

188 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re Government and S. J. Sodawatrwalla. Ardeser H. D. and Co.

86 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re Government and Paul Miranda Admrs. of the Property of the late Antone Rodugres Little and Co.

176 & 221 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re Government and Paul Miranda Little and Co.

115&178 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re Government and Beebhoi John Keay Little and Co.

8,9&10 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re Government and Paul Miranda John DeSouza Little and Co.

41 Little and Co. In re Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re Government and Paul Miranda Admrs. of the Property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.

204 Little and Co. In re Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re Government and Sha Parbhudas Gungadas Javeri Sha Lukhmidas Purshotamdas Javeri Ardeser H D and Co.

109 Little and Co In re Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re Government and Trimbak Swarkavath Little and Co.

99 Little and Co—In re Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re Government and Navalchand Hirchand Ardeser H D and Co.

36. Little and Co. In re Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re Government and John DeSouza and others Little and Co.

31. Little and Co. In re Land Acq. Act 1 94 and in re-Government and Sorabji Dadabhoy Buxhi Little and Co.

26. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Josephina Mary Misquitta Ardeser H D and Co.

40. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-government and Bhaskar Hari Patell Little and Co.

77. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re overnment and D. N. Bharucha Ardeser H D and Co.

182. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re Government and Hajarimal P A Gahawaji Shevakimal Hajurimal and others Little and Co,

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995-07 Jamsetjee R. and D. Chagan Khemal vs. Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others. Payne and Co.

605-04. Malvi H M and R Joraji Khetaji Kengaji vs Joshi Munji Shivji Mulji and D.

401-16299-02—447—16019-02—Sonatham B. and Co. Isanji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ruknchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

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449-07-450-07—Ardeser H. D. and Co. Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi. Matubhoy, J. and M.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06 Payne and Co. Saharabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Sheikh Ahmed Makoa and others. P. P. Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

397-02 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others. Mansukhlal, J. and H.

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522-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassanu vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

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405 07—Thakurdas and Co. Nazayen Premjee vs. Laxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

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424-07. Jehangir G and B. Shrinivas Madhavrao vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R

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522-06. Tyabji D and Co. Khatoonbai widow vs Zailekhabai widow Mirza and M.

635-07. Jehangir G and B Bhimji Ramji Vaichas vs Makand Bhins M R Vakil.

449-06. Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs Chhotoo Naun and others Daphtary F and D.

423-06. Thakurdas and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardeser Dady Ardeser H D and Co.

738-04. Bhijelow G W and Co. R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshaw and D.

698-04. Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally jiwanji.

439-07 Jehangir and Sonabai widow vs K. R. Ghessis Thakurdas and Co.

299-06 Wadia G and Co Chhabildas Lallcobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas Little and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H Yesoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha

739-05 Ardeer H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Waghmarey vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J

415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.

104-07 Mulla and M Haliimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie L and P.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

° The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1908.

THE "INFANTRY SPIRIT."

THERE is no subject upon which military men hold such different views as that of the fire effect of modern weapons in war. But where umpires are at fault in their decisions at manœuvres owing to a want of a proper appreciation of modern fire effect, it is too often the Infantry who has to accept decisions adverse to itself; and this we believe frequently gives rise to, much dissatisfaction, not without causing some little irritation. The "Cavalry spirit," we are reminded, must be sedulously fostered and is not to be tampered with. This is clearly necessary, but it does not appear advisable to carry this out at the expense of sacrificing the elan of the Infantry. Artillery fire, it is also known, has a very damaging moral effect, but out of all proportion to the actual losses it inflicts, if we may judge by the losses from its fire in the war in Manchuria, which are given as one to eight. With the introduction of the rapidity and range of modern rifle fire, umpires at manœuvres very properly restricted the action of cavalry moving within effective range of opposing Infantry. But this was resented as interfering with the "Cavalry Spirit" and orders were promptly issued to that effect. This appeared to be injudicious in as much as it was entirely ignoring the "Infantry Spirit" which should receive some consideration. Consequently cavalry when waiting to dash, which is the "Cavalry Spirit," hang on to Infantry at manœuvres at ranges which could only be accompanied with disaster in war. This is equally bad teaching for both arms, for while discouraging the one it encourages the other to attempt, in peace training, what it would be courting disaster in war; though no doubt it would, though at a heavy cost, learn to act differently.

An also too frequent incident of the field day is the checking the forward movement of Infantry as soon as guns come to bear upon it. In short, there appears to be a tendency to exaggerate the importance and destructive power of the other two arms at the expense of the Infantry and to impress upon Infantry its impotence in their presence. The writer of an article in the *National Review*, remarks that the elan that took our Infantry up Talana Hill, on to the kopjes of Elandslaagte and held to Epion Kop gave way at a later period of the war to a doubting spirit; the result of the continual outcry of the Press, from Home, of "useless sacrifices." He further questions if the spirit of the Infantry is recognised when the Infantry Training Manual lays down instructions for "the assault" in such terms as :—"If the assault is successful". But he has apparently overlooked the instructions for carrying out the Infantry assault in the Manual of Combined Training which are to "press forward with the utmost vigour and resolution, regardless of losses, and rush the position". It is said of the many Commanders in South Africa, that they hampered themselves with too much regard for losses; and what the Germans have to say on this subject, in their official account of the war, there is some ground for truth:—"Small losses were described as being serious and public opinion measured the capacity of a General by the size of his casualty list." In other words the public did not realise that to make omelettes you must first break the eggs.

What finer example can we have of that spirit with which the Infantry was infused in the great struggle in the "Peninsular" than when the French Cavalry at the battle of Albuera charging under cover of the fog and mist bore down on our Infantry while in the act of deploying, and Cole's division advanced to restore the fortune of the day. "Nothing," says Napier, "could stop that astonishing Infantry, their measured tread shook the ground, their dreadful volleys swept away every formation and the mighty mass (of the French) at length, giving way like a loosened cliff went headlong down the ascent." This was the invincible spirit of the Infantry of the Peninsular days; a spirit that still survives, but should it not be as sedulously fostered as the "Cavalry Spirit?" is what is now being asked by Infantry soldiers. It is the Infantry who bear the burden of the day, both on the march and in the fight; it would be absurd to look for enthusiasm under such conditions, but it is "that spirit which outlasts all fatigues, privations and dangers which inspires men's hearts and is one with their life and which holds its empire over the body so long as there is life in it"—which since the days of Crecy has sustained the foot soldier in adversity and borne him triumphantly through the direct ordeal to victory. The nation has no more glorious record to be proud of than that of the annals of its Infantry; it might well then be asked why the monotonous round of lectures on training, in the spiritless language of the drill books, should not be relieved by some form of instruction that would tell of glorious deeds done and appeal to the patriotism, duty and honour of the soldiers of the present and foster the traditional spirit of the past.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PET AVERSION.

THERE are few questions that cause more acrimonious discussion in the field of politics than those which are involved in the war between capital and labour. In reality the science of wealth is one thing when its principles are inculcated by cool professional reflections printed within the cover of a student's handbook on Political Economy; but it assumes a very different colour when the book is the book of human life, and its lessons are felt to affect the gaining of a man's daily bread. When Mr. Chamberlain expounded his gospel of Protection some few years ago the British labourers opposed him to a man. To preserve industries at the expense of a tax on food seemed like "cutting off the nose to spite the face." The fear that in the end Protection might only assist further in pooling money more than in the past, and creating more millionaires than had been the case during the reign of Cobdenism, so gripped the working man's somewhat slow comprehension that he irritably and impatiently, for the time being, lost sight of the wider issues of Imperialism, and of his real interest, namely, the preservation of dying industries in his own country. In America the great question of Trusts has been the central point of discussion for the past five years. President Roosevelt has waged unceasing war against the illicit use of huge fortunes. The fight has been between the strength of wealth and the champion of work. With bulldog tenacity Mr. Roosevelt has clung to the garments of the millionaire, hampering him in his effort to make wealth the commanding factor in American life and economics. And he has in a large measure succeeded. His success is one of the greatest of those colossal efforts which have brought upon Mr. Roosevelt the gratitude of the American people.

The truth is that all over the world there is unceasing war, not so much between capital and labour as between the power which lies in the amassed wealth of multi-millionaires and the civic liberty which the existence of such fortunes menaces. And President Roosevelt was only expressing what the majority of people feel when he denounced the millionaire as a dangerous pest and highly undesirable citizen. The successful author or artist, who, by his pen or brush, makes from one to two thousand pounds a year is pitied and looked down upon by the millionaire who has either inherited his money or earned it in business. Millionaires are to be found among the leisured or commercial classes only. No literary man or artist, however renowned, has ever left more than what millionaires would call decent poverty. Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Racine, Molière, and Corneille died either poor or in want. Let us imagine an astist or a novelist to do on a huge scale what Reubens and the elder Alexander Dumas did on a relatively small one. Instead of having an ordinary studio or study he has an enormous one, capable of accommodating a thousand good artists or writers at work. All these men work under his supervision; he even gives the finishing touch to every picture himself, advises every writer himself, supplying ideas of plots, and finally signs all the pictures and all the novels. He pays every artist or writer at least one-half of what he receives. It is possible that at the end of a year he will make half a million. Why does he not do it? Simply because he would be called an imposter if he did. And Mr. Roosevelt holds it as a cardinal doctrine of politics that a man who, being unable to weave an inch of silk properly himself, can employ ten thousand people who can, and pay them a few shillings a day for work which is worth twice as much and which he sells at such a price, is an imposter and a pest, an undesirable citizen and generally a millionaire. Such an individual had always been the President's bête-noir and pet-aversion.

THE KAISER'S SURPRISE VISIT.

THE Kaiser, who is nothing if not theatrical, loves a 'surprise visit," knowing, as he does, that it will figure in the English and continental press with far more effect than a mere State affair. He knows, too, that there is something almost weird in the idea of his Imperial yacht turning up, perhaps in the misty dawn, amongst the leviathans of the British fleet at a considerable distance from Home waters. It is easy to imagine the effect of such a denouement. The consternation of the commander of the British cruiser from which the *Hohenzollern* was first sighted; his hasty signal to the Admiral on the flagship; the buzz of excitement adown the decks and from gun-turrets to engine-rooms; the craning of necks over the rails to catch a view of the distant yacht; then the signal from the Admiral to "man ships", followed by the Royal salute; and then the appearance of the *Hohenzollern* steaming slowly down the lines: the Kaiser, surrounded by his officers, gazing sternly at the gallant men-of-war which are meant some day to measure their broadsides against the splendid fleet that His Majesty himself has created. The Kaiser loves the limelight, and he maintains his reputation for a hustler. So his "surprise visit" to Lord Charles Beresford at Aalbeck Bight is by no means without precedent. His Majesty does not mind dropping the Imperial mantle occasionally in order to secure "effect." A surprise visit at sea is a tame affair compared with one on land. For instance, should His Majesty have reason to suppose any slackness has befallen the garrison at Strassburg, he will, without a word to anybody but an A. D. C., book a "seat" in a goods train, and so arrive at the Alsatian capital absolutely unexpectedly. The policeman on the platz outside the station is spoken to; the General is rung up on the telephone, and in half an hour fifteen thousand soldiers of all arms are on parade in battle's magnificently stern array. That is how the Kaiser maintains efficiency in Strassburg, which is but twelve miles from the French frontier. No such state of instant preparedness for war exists anywhere in the world as in Strassburg and Metz, nor will there be so long as the generation which knew the garden provinces as French territory remains. But this wonderful efficiency is largely due to the Kaiser's "surprise visits."

MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME.

THE military correspondent of the *Times*, in championing Mr. Haldane's Territorial scheme, protests against the criticism which it has been subjected to, but we doubt if Mr. Haldane has much to complain of from such action on the part of those who do not entirely hold his views in the matter. He himself did not probably expect that either his makeshift batteries or the period laid down for training, with the facilities for avoiding it altogether would escape severe criticism; these flaws are so palpable that one wonders how Mr. Haldane's military advisers can justify themselves. The County Associations have given the scheme loyal support, their members, we are told, have been canvassing from house to house to fill the rolls, having recourse to "cajolry and flattery" intermixed with many appeals to patriotism, but to little purpose. These workers on behalf of the scheme are for the greater part those whose political views are in opposition to Mr. Haldane's and are not therefore members of the community who placed his party in power. It is generally acknowledged that the frame-work of the scheme is good enough but to give it a semblance of success some form of compulsory service must be added. Not because 300,000 patriotic men cannot be found to come forward in the defence of their country, but for the reason that ten times and more, that number willing and available, have no inclination to encourage the shirkers to avoid the duties of citizenship. And further, they realise that this concourse of unorganised, and undisciplined able-bodied men would be a considerable source of danger in the event of the invasion of the country. Moreover, Mr. Haldane lost the confidence and consequently the support of many by not being more reasonable when the defects we have here mentioned were pointed out. And so, while many thousands stood out, seventy-four per cent. of those who went in would not commit themselves for more than one year. Mr. Haldane would have done well to accept the suggestion that a few batteries to begin with should be raised in those districts where local conditions appeared more favourable.

PERMISSION has been given for two officers of the Indian Army to attend the French manœuvres this summer, and one may possibly attend the German manœuvres also.

OWING to congestion of work in the Rangoon Chief Court, the services of an additional Judge are to be asked for. The congestion is caused by the trial of heavy land acquisition cases.

THE Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have granted permission to Royal Row Singh Siem, of Mylliem, to run a steam traction service for the carriage of goods on the Shillong-Cherrie Road, Khasi hills.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

Morocco.

THE KAISER'S SPEECHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 27.

THE "Congres National des Droits civils et du suffrage des Femmes" is now holding its sixth meeting since 1878 in this capital. This movement is working in concert with the British women suffragists who are carrying on such an energetic campaign in England. Mrs. Rigby of the National Women's Social and Political Union and Mrs. Mauson the official delegate of the Women's Freedom League will speak at the meeting of the French Congress on June 28. However much the different French and British Associations desire to support each other as far as possible, there is a certain difference between the two movements, as while the British agitation is exclusively political, the French movement aims at certain social reforms not falling quite within that category. These include the questions of marriage, divorce, the right of a father over his children, and the "recherche de la paternite". Another difference, felt to be a serious disadvantage by some promoters of the movement in France, is the abstention of the women of the well-to-do and wealthy classes from all part in it. Thus, although it expressly excludes all questions of religion, its supporters are almost all drawn from classes more or less indifferent to religious considerations.

This explains, perhaps, why the Congress enjoys the privilege of a subvention from the ultra-radical and anti-Catholic Municipal Council and why its honorary committees includes among its members M. Viviani the Socialist Minister of Labour in the present Cabinet. About a hundred members of the French Legislature are favourable to women's claims as put forward by the Congress. One of the members of the organising committee is Madame Marguerite Durand who formerly edited the feminist journal La Fronde and was the foundress of the "Dogs Cemetery" at Asnieres near Paris.

An International Woman Suffrage Congress has has also been held at Amsterdam which was in entire sympathy with the British movement.

Dr. Alette Jacobs welcomed the representatives in English which was the official language of this Congress. Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Billington Greig, and Miss Amy Sanderson described the campaign in England. It was stated not only that public meetings are badly attended by women in England, but that women of the middle class are indifferent to woman suffrage.

A resolution was adopted congratulating American women on possessing a certain form of electoral rights, and declared that "it is the duty of women to assure themselves, without consideration of politics or religion, of the support of all the forces favourable to female suffrage, which, however, must be granted on the same conditions as to men."

At the last sitting of the "Academie des Sciences" in Paris a communication was made by Dr. Salmon of the Pasteur Institute, according to which the sleeping sickness has been cured in the case of monkeys by means of a form of atoxyl. Another paper by M. M. Georges and Gustave Landat gave particulars of success in photographing sounds. These photograhs are so clear that they permit of a study of sound far more precise than any hitherto known. The most delicate peculiarities of the voice, such as lisping, and even breathing, are produced with the greatest distinctness. The inventors of the process state they do not have recourse to electricity but employ a purely mechanical and direct means for securing the desired record, particulars of which are not, however, given. They state that they are capable of expressing sounds with exceptional intensity by the discharge of explosives. They anticipate, for instance, that before long they will be able to create a rocket capable of crying "Vive la Republique!" and a danger signal for use on a railway track which will shout "Arretez!"

M. Poittevin the examining Magistrate in the Lemoine diamond swindle case has been superseded in his official functions.

President Faillieres on his visit to the Tsar at Reval will be accompanied by M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE.

Attention is drawn from time to time to the steady decrease, manifested of late years, in the population of France, concerning which an extra parliamentary committee is now sitting at the Ministry of the Interior under the presidency of Senator Piot.

The results of last year's statistics showing that the deaths exceeded births by 19,920 in that period has revived anxiety on the subject. A number of remedies have been suggested by patriotic sociologists but no panacea has yet been discovered. Senator Piot proposes a scheme, supported by the committee, for putting an indirect premium on large families by equalizing the burden of taxation for fathers of families and bachelors. He also favours the imposition of a special tax on "citizens without children" and to lower the taxes in proportion to the number of children. Last year's decrease is a phenomenon that has occurred only ten times before during the 19th century. And in four of those cases the causes were of the class known to science as accidental—namely, cholera epidemics or war.

FRENCH CHAMBER DEBATE ON MOROCCO.

The Chamber of Deputies has afforded itself the diversion of another full dress debate on Moroccan affairs, resulting as on previous similar occasions in the passing of a vote of confidence by a substantial majority. M. Pichon read to the House the instructions given by General d'Amade defining the firm intention of the Government to maintain the purely provincial character of the occupation of the Western coast of Morocco. M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, condemned and ridiculed the Moroccan policy of the Government in his usual style, oratorically brilliant as ever but fundamentally unjust and perverse. In one breath he accused the Government of ignoring the sentiments of Germany and in another of truckling to that Power. So much did he in one part of his speech assume the role of German advocate that M. Pichon indignantly exclaimed: "I do not know who authorised you to speak thus in the name of Germany."

The Minister subsequently said: "Never has any Power told France she was going beyond the Act of Algeciras. It is utterly misconstruing the patriotism of the Government to suppose them capable of yielding to an injunction. Never has any Power formulated any reservation as to our action in Morocco. The Government refused to internationalize Morocco or to evacuate it, in order to remain in agreement with the Powers that had adhered to the Act of Algeciras. There has been no change in their policy. France has confined herself strictly to her mission." Referring to Abdul Aziz the Minister observed: "Abdul Aziz is still the only recognised Sultan. If he has become unpopular, it is in no wise due to the action of France, but because he has been accused of not having realized the reforms promised at Algeciras. The Government has never said that Mulai Hafid was an enemy of France, but that he had been the main obstacle to the pacification of the Shawia. The Government have gone on with their task in spite of him, and when necessary, against him, in order to prepare that pacification preliminary to France evacuation. On January 27 I said that if Abdul Aziz failed, as was possible, his successor would find France ready to treat with him in virtue of the mandate entrusted to him. Mulai Hafid has now entered Fez. The Roghi has on the other hand, manifested the intention of marching against him. It is difficult to get at the real situation, but, at all events, anarchy reigns in Morocco. The Government have reiterated to their agents their former instructions not to intervene between Abdul Aziz and Mulai Hafid, and, if the foreign colonies are threatened, to consult with the Diplomatic and Consular Corps. If France is called upon eventually to recognise a new Sultan, it is only on condition that he recognizes our rights and grants us the damages due to us."

According to French newspaper statements there are some differences of opinion among the members of the Diplomatic body on the subject of Mulai Hafid, and the German, Italian, Austrian, and Dutch Ministers are believed to hold views not quite in harmony with those of their colleagues. These Ministers held a private meeting at the Austrian Legation on Saturday. All the other representatives of the Powers and the Sherefian delegates are in agreement.

Mr. Clark Kennedy, an Englishman, has been captured by Moors belonging to the Houz tribe near Tangier. This tribe is of little importance unless backed by the Anjera. Mr. Kennedy was wearing Moorish dress at the time and was thus apparently aware that he ran some danger.

The British Legation is making every exertion to secure his prompt release. It was however officially announced lately that the British authorities, after their expensive experience with Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, would not ransom any more British subjects who allowed themselves to be captured by Moorish brigands.

SPEECHES BY THE KAISER.

German public opinion remains uneasy and dissatisfied owing apparently to the still prevalent impression that German prestige and security have sustained prejudice by the present grouping of the Powers resulting from various "ententes" between them. About a fortnight ago this feeling was thought to be reflected in a somewhat warlike speech alleged to have been addressed by the Kaiser to the officers of the Guards Cavalry regiments which he had inspected at Doberitz Camp. The words attributed to His Majesty were to the effect that if any intention of penning Germany in and bringing her to bay—why, Germany was not afraid. They might all come on. These utterances were however semi-officially denied. The Kaiser did no more than address to his officers a few hearty soldierlike words as his wont on similar occasions, but he neither menaced nor defied anybody and his remarks had no political bearing. Nevertheless the comments of the Press rather betrayed a wish that the Kaiser had put his foot down in some such fashion. The German public, in fact, seems to hanker for some demonstration such as followed the Emperor's speeches at Kalsruhe and Mainz immediately before the Morocco action in 1905. Then, the Germans, despite the placidity and 'bonhommie' generally attributed to them, are really or certainly have become in these latter days rather a hypersensitive race, and they resent, for instance, Germany being represented by a large section of the European press as encouraging the Sultans of Turkey and Morocco against the demands of the Powers for reform, and even as intriguing in Persia against Russia and England.

Whether the development of events in the near East, in Morocco or Persia may bring about some exhibition of "the mailed fist" lies behind the veil of the future but certainly any foolish talk of Germany's isolation will not tend to avert such a disastrous contingency.

The Kaiser has just made a speech at the regatta dinner given by the North German Yacht Club at Brunsbuttel. In reply to the toast of his health proposed by the Burgomaster of Hamburg he spoke in hopeful terms of the proposals for the reform of the Imperial finances, now under consideration. His Majesty said: "The foundations have already been laid; the plans have been drawn up, and you may regard the Hamburg blood which flows in the veins of our excellent and highly-respected Chancellor as a guarantee that the scheme for the reform of the Imperial finances is rational and sound, and will prove to be suited to the needs of the Empire. The man who stands by the Imperial Chancellor's side (Herr Sydow, Secretary of State for the Treasury) deserves your complete confidence and the confidence of the country. The measures which are contemplated must still remain a secret and may not yet be stated. If I were allowed to lift the veil a little, those of you who are unmarried might perhaps catch sight of tax on bachelors. But this is not yet certain." (Loud laughter.)

The Kaiser concluded by thanking the City and people of Hamburg for their enthusiastic reception, the inner meaning of which he had only realised when he heard the cheers that greeted him merged in the swelling strains of "our old German war song" ("Deutschland, Deutchland uber Alles, uber Alles in der welt"). This song made the meaning of their welcome plain, since it "came as the pressure of a friendly hand to a man who resolutely pursues his way without hesitation and who knows that he has got somebody behind him who understands him and who is willing to help him." The people of Hamburg and he understood each other, and His Majesty hoped that the trade of the city would continue to flourish "under the protecting influence of peace kept with honour and secured by our army and our navy."

The German Socialists are exultant at the result of the second ballot in the 12th division of the City of Berlin in which the Socialist candidate secured an absolute majority in the electoral college over his Radical opponent by the narrow margin of six votes. The total number of Socialist Deputies who will sit in the new Prussian Diet is now therefore raised from six to seven.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

IT is one of the disadvantages of our military policy for home defence, writes Captain R. D. Barbor in the "United Service Magazine," that we, of all the Great Powers, know nothing of the horrors of war in our own land. The only way to safety is to maintain the forces of the Empire at such strength that no other Power would dare to attack. It will be expensive, but it must be regarded as an insurance policy.

MR. W. Kidston, the Premier of Queensland, interviewed in London, emphasised the fact that there was room in Queensland for many thousands of emigrants, and if the motherland was unable to supply the latter, the State would welcome Germans, Danes, and Swedes. Australia, he emphatically declared, had quite decided to prevent an Asiatic invasion. In return for a tariff preference on butter, Australia was willing to give a preference on English engines.

THE SIEGE OF LONDON.

STARTLING ITEM IN THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Torpedo Flotilla Seizes the Thames.

STRANGE SIGHT AT LONDON BRIDGE.

SURPRISE VISIT BY THE KAISER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 11.

In connection with the Naval Manœuvres, a flotilla of nineteen torpedo-boats suddenly steamed up the Thames, yesterday, anchoring at various points.

Eight took up their station at London Bridge, where the unprecedented sight attracted crowds of on-lookers.

It is stated that the principal objective of the manœuvres was the capture of the Thames.

The Kaiser, who is cruising in Scandinavian waters, unexpectedly appeared on Tuesday, on board the "Hohenzollern" at Aalbeck Bight, where Lord Charles Beresford's fleet was anchored, and passed up and down the British lines.

Lord Charles Beresford manned the ships and saluted the Kaiser, who was standing on the bridge of the Royal Yacht.

His Majesty departed as mysteriously as he arrived.

UNREST IN MACEDONIA.

Uneasiness at Constantinople.

A CHAPLAIN SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The unrest among Turkish troops in Macedonia of which the assassination of Shemi Pasha, commanding at Monastir, by an officer, is a symptom, is creating some uneasiness in Constantinople.

It is believed to be fomented by the young Turkish party.

A turkish military chaplain, summoned to Constantinople to report upon the disorders at Monastir, was shot dead by an officer at Salonika on July 10th.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

England Wins the Tennis Championship.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Norway has won the 300 metre shooting competition at Bisley in lying, kneeling and standing positions, with a score of 5,055.

England was sixth with 4,355.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The contest for the Olympic Lawn Tennis Championship has been an exciting one. Mr. Ritchie, for England, beat Froitzheim (Germany), the score being 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

Ritchie receives the gold medal and Froitzheim a silver one.

In the Olympic Rifle Teams Competition at Bisley, the United States scored 2,531; Great Britain, 2,496; Canada, 2,439; France, 2,272; Sweden, 2,213; Norway, 2,192; Greece, 1,986; and Denmark, 1,909.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

To be Inaugurated on 1st September.

LONDON, JULY 12.

It is officially announced in Constantinople that the inauguration of the Hedjaz line to Medina has been fixed for September 1st, the anniversary of the Sultan's Accession.

TRANSVAAL REGISTRATION ACT.

A Parsi Ordered to Leave.

LONDON, JULY 11.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that an educated Parsi immigrant, who was without a permit, has been ordered under the Registration Act to leave the Transvaal within a week.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Thorough Organisation.

LONDON, JULY 11.

A telegram from Ottowa states that Mr. Borden, Minister of Militia, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the Militia were now thoroughly organised. A hundred thousand were able to take the field effectively without the assistance of the Motherland.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Meesuhi Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador to Persia, started for Teheran yesterday.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "Arabia" with the English Mails of 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 10th instant.

THE PROGRAMME OF PARLIAMENT.

QUIET END FOR THE SESSION.

Financial and Irish Business.

AUTUMN SESSION DATE FIXED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Asquith announced that the House would adjourn on August 1st.

The next three weeks will be devoted to the consideration of financial business, the Irish Universities Bill and various minor measures.

Parliament will reassemble for an Autumn Session on October 12th.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Anti-Trust Programme.

REVISED TARIFF DEMANDED.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Telegrams from Denver state that the Democratic platform favours the reduction of import duties, the placing on the free list of articles competing with trust-controlled products and material reductions in the duties on the necessaries of life.

It also advocates full protection for all foreigners resident in America under treaty rights, but opposes the admission of Asiatics whose presence would raise a race issue and entail controversies with Oriental Powers.

LONDON, JULY 11.

A telegram from Denver states that Mr. Kern, a lawyer of Indianapolis, has been nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

ISSUE OF G. I. P. DEBENTURES.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway 3½ per cent. Debentures for one million sterling have been issued at 96.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Abdul Aziz is leaving Rabat for Marrakesh at the head of a force of six thousand.

CANADA AND OPIUM.

Prohibition Bill Introduced.

LONDON, JULY 11.

A despatch from Ottowa states that Mr. Lemieux has introduced into the House of Commons a bill prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of opium.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Reduced Hours in Lancashire.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The American section of the Federation of Cotton Spinners at Manchester has decided on a further reduction of 108 1/2 hours during the next seven weeks.

The Egyptian spinners meet on Friday next to consider a similar proposal.

RESIGNATION OF AN M. P.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Mr. Nicholas Murphy, M. P. for Kilkenny, South, has resigned his seat.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Kent has beaten Somerset at Dover by an innings and 73 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Warwickshire at Blackpool by two wickets.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Harrow has beaten Eton by ten wickets.

The Gentlemen have besten the Players by six wickets.

Hampshire has beaten Northamptonshire by nine wickets.

Philadelphia has beaten South Wales by 95 runs.

PLAGUE IN BURMA.

Mortality Figures for June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 11.

The following Press Note has been issued on "Plague in Burma for June":—

There was a further increase of plague in the month of June, the figures showing 587 seizures and 542 deaths, as compared with 435 seizures and 450 deaths in May, and 461 seizures and 430 deaths in April.

The most marked increase occurred in the Amherst District, where the number of deaths rose from 94 to 144. In Rangoon, there were 172 seizures and 162 deaths during the month, as compared with 156 seizures and 148 deaths, during the month of May. Increases also occurred in the Tharrawaddy and Henzada Districts. Four cases of plague were reported from the Bhamo District, which had been free from the disease for over a year. Elsewhere the figures remained almost stationary.

On the whole there was a slight decrease, as compared with the figures of June 1907, exclusive of Rangoon.

Plague has occurred in 12 districts in June.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

Bomb Explosion at Poona.

THE MANICKTOLA CASE.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

On Saturday, at 2 a. m., a bomb explosion occurred, in Sahashiv Peth, Poona City. The bomb was, evidently, thrown, from a window, on to the street, and when it exploded, a very loud report was heard. Fortunately no damage was done to either life or property, and it is presumable that it was intended as an experiment. The substances used for the bomb were supposed to be chlorate of potash and sulphur.

In the vicinity in which the bomb exploded, a placard, written in Marathi, was posted on a wall, inciting the troops and the police to rebellion against their masters, and adding that the English should all be exterminated.

Mr. Digby Davies, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Daniels, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent, and Inspector King, of the City Police, are making active enquiries into the matter. No arrests have yet been made.

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

At the Manicktola bomb case trial at Alipore, yesterday, Inspector Purno Chunder Biswas, of the Criminal Investigation Department, stated that he first became aware of the existence of a Secret Society, the object of which was to kill Government officials, in January last, and related how he and other policemen shadowed some of the gang to Chandernagore, and lost sight of them. This was on April 10th. The attempt on the Mayor took place on the 11th, but he heard of it on the 13th.

The case was adjourned till Monday next.

MR. NORTON'S LIFE THREATENED.

Mr. Eardley Norton, who is conducting the prosecution, in the Manicktola bomb conspiracy cases, has received no fewer than four threatening letters, during the past fortnight, the last of these being handed to him while he was examining one of the witnesses, a little before the lunch recess.

It was a red postcard, with black writing, and though dated, ostensibly, from Khargpur, bore only the Alipore post-mark.

It is somewhat to the following effect:—"Beware! We will take off your head like they took off Kudiram Bose's, and your grandfather's police will not be able to save you." Then followed some threats against the detectives and the sentence: "The detectives have been detected."

Mr. Norton said that to add injury to insult, the senders had the impertinence to send some of these communications without stamps.

At the rising of the Court, Mr. Norton had a conversation with some of the accused, who told him that he would lose his head as to a certainty, and not only he, but other Englishmen as well.

"But what have I done?" he inquired.

"You have done enough. You have convicted us," said one of them; to which he laughingly replied, "Not yet, but I fancy I shall, in the end."

"If you live till then," was the remark of another, and Mr. Norton thanked them for the pleasant things they were foretelling, and walked away.

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon. Jogendra Chunder Ghose, referring to the bomb outrages, said that he was authorised by the District Boards, Local Boards and Municipalities of the Presidency Division, to state that they view with abhorrence the anarchical crimes lately committed; that they are keenly alive to the great benefits of British rule, and that they undertake to exert all the influence they possess on the side of order and peace in the country. He begged the Government to believe that the great mass of people are loyal and wholly unaffected by anti-British agitations, and they trust that for the crimes of a few the people of Bengal, as a whole, will not be objects of suspicion or in any way suffer, and that Government will be pleased to go on in its beneficent course, furthering the progress of the country.

Sir Andrew Fraser, in reply, thanked the honourable member for obtaining the expression of opinion he had. There was no intention, he said, on the part of Government to make concessions to disorder, but there is a determination not to allow the crimes of a few to divert it from its policy of just and progressive administration. He added:—"I think, that we have good reason to congratulate ourselves that the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy have both declared emphatically that they will not stay their hand in the work of reform and in the just and beneficent rule of this country because what we believe to be a very minute minority of the people has adopted a course of conduct which calls for the severest repression and punishment. I feel that the police must be called on to take special precautions for the prevention of crimes contemplated by a certain section of the community, and that every effort must be made by Government, in the interests of sound administraton and of the people themselves, to crush and punish these efforts to disturb the public peace, and to incite to, or to commit, acts of lawless and wicked violence. I do not attribute these events to the people generally, and I decline to condemn the whole population for the crimes of a few."

BOMB INTENDED FOR MR. WESTON.

It is believed, says the "Englishman," that the bomb found in the house of Santosh Kumar Das, probationer, Ranchi Police Training School, on Wednesday last, at Midnapore, was intended for Mr. Weston, District Magistrate. The accused has been brought to Calcutta.

MADRAS, JULY 11.

The bail application, made on behalf of Ethiraj Surendra Nath Arya, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, this afternoon, was rejected.

The application was made by Mr. P. Tirumala Chariar, High Court Vakil, who submitted that the object of remanding the accused was merely to secure his attendance. He was prepared to offer adequate security for that, if bail was granted.

SPECIAL PAY OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The following Army Department Note is issued on the subject of Specialist pay to Military Medical officers:—

Specialist pay is an allowance to officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for special sanitary, surgical or medical work done for the State, which it is not in the power of ordinary medical officers to perform with the same efficiency as a specialist. It is not a personal allowance, but is granted only to incumbents of certain specified appointments when actually in a position to perform duties connected therewith. Indian Medical Service officers in civil employment are not eligible for employment as Specialists. The Services of specialists are absolutely at the disposal of Government for employment in any way the latter may direct, and without giving the officer further claim for remuneration. The duties of all Specialist appointments are carried out in addition to ordinary hospital work. No officer can hold more than one Specialist appointment at the same time. Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps in India are eligible for on appointment as Specialists under qualifications laid down by the Army Council. The eligibility of an officer of the Indian Medical Service for appointment as a Specialist is decided by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, whose conclusion is based either on certificates of a recognised institution or by examination of the candidate.

Lieutenant A. G. Coullie and Captains G. Tate and A. J. V. Betts of the Indian Medical Service are appointed Specialists in various subject.

BREACHES ON THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 10.

The District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, Karachi, has issued the following communication to the Press:—

Several breaches have occurred on the railway from Malir northwards to Kotri, also on the Dadu and Badin sections. A bank at the north abutment of the Malir Bridge has been washed away, causing a total interruption of communication with stations north of that station. All the telegraph lines are interrupted. Transhipment is not possible till the flood water subsides. No trains are, at present, running between Karachi and Kotri. The line between Merpur and Budhapur stations on the Dadu section is also breached.

KARACHI, JULY 11.

Telegraphic communication with Karachi is now restored.

LATER.

The mail train from Quetta did not reach Karachi yesterday, neither the Calcutta nor the Punjab Mails; in fact, no mails arrived here since yesterday; nor have any mail or passenger trains left Karachi since last night.

The total rainfall recorded in Karachi during the past 36 hours exceeds 4 inches. The sky is overcast and the weather is still showery.

Heavy rains have caused two breaches on the railway, the Jhimpir, also the Malir Bridge and eleven miles of the Karachi embankment have been washed away. Splendid energy has been displayed by the authorities and telegraphic communication has been restored since Saturday. The first mail since Wednesday arrived on Sunday afternoon. No goods traffic is possible for a fortnight, which will seriously affect the trade.

QUETTA, JULY 12.

On the North-Western Railway, between Petaro and Kotri, three miles of lines and a bridge have been washed away. Arrangements have been made to tranship passengers and mail across the breach. The mail train will arrive in Quetta 15 hours late owing to heavy rain.

A breach has occurred on the Pishin line, between Sharigh and Khost.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by rain, broke over Quetta this afternoon.

SERIOUS RIDING ACCIDENT.

Judge Sustains a Fractured Collar Bone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 11.

An accident, fortunately not of a very serious nature, occurred to the Hon. Mr. A. M. Irwin, Officiating Chief Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court, yesterday morning.

Mr. Irwin, whose fondness for horse exercise is well known, was riding along the bridge path, in Dalhousie Park, close to Bahan Road, when his horse stumbled and threw his rider, the result being a fractured collar bone.

The accident was witnessed by one of the sergeants of the Garrison Artillary, who promptly ran up and rendered every assistance.

While he had gone to obtain a stimulant of some kind, Captain Stevenson drove by and assisted Mr. Irwin into his carriage.

They then drove to the injured gentleman's house, in Leeds Road, and Major Penny, I.M.S., was sent for, who attended to the injuries.

I am glad to be able to state that no serious results are apprehended from the accident, and that Mr. Irwin is progressing as favourably as can be expected in the circumstances.

THE "New York Herald" (Paris Edition) publishes a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that an extraordinary disaster has occurred near Chang, where a fissure several miles long opened in a mountain and swallowed hundreds of families, their houses and all.

FROM the 27th June, to the 3rd instant, 1 European, 6 East Indians, 13 Native Christians 273 Hindus and 42 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 335. The death-rate was 34·2 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·5. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers 92, bowel complaints 52, and other causes 191.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

TRIANGULAR CRICKET RROPOSAL.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Mr. Abe Bailey, of Johannesburg, on being interviewed, stated that he is still hopeful that a triangular cricket contest for 1909 will be arranged. Until a final decision is made it will, he considers, be futile to discuss the possibility of a South African team visiting Australia. The attitude of the Australians in pressing for a visit in 1909 and not desiring an Imperial contest appears to him exceedingly inconsistent.

Brazilian Navy.

THIRTY NEW WARSHIPS.

The "New York Herald" asserts that Brazil is ordering in England 30 new warships including three Dreadnoughts, but that the vessels are really intended for Japan.

The representative of Brazil at Washington denies the report that the ships are being built for Japan.

British Politics.

THE OLD-AGE PENSIONS BILL.

A GRADUATION SCHEME.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has issued a schedule graduating the pensions payable under the Old-age Pensions Bill now before the House of Commons. The schedule provides for the payment of a pension of 5s. weekly when the yearly income of the pensioner does not exceed £21. The pension will gradually decrease as the recipient's income from other sources rises above £21 until the sum of £31 10s. is reached, and those in receipt of an income to this amount will not be eligible for pensions.

Railway Nationalisation in France.

PURCHASE OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

The French Senate, by a majority of 37, have sanctioned the Government's bill for the purchase of the Western Railway.

This majority was secured by the discovery that a number of the members on a previous critical division had voted against the Government through a mistake.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY.

Zemindar's Deputation at Dacca.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

Sir Charles Bayley, Officiating Lieutenant Governor, Eastern Bengal, who was at Dacca on Thursday last, received addresses of welcome from the members of the Provincial Mahomedan Association, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Provincial Branch of the All-India Moslem League.

Nawab Khwaja Salimullah, for the Mahomedan Zemindars, and the Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur, for the Hindu Zemindars of the district, in brief speeches, dissociated themselves from the lawlessness unfortunately prevalent in some parts of the country, and promised Government their fullest support in any measures taken to stamp it out. The Hon. Rai Bahadur condemned, in the strongest language, the acts of anarchy committed by a few half-educated, misguided youths, and reiterated the assurance already given by the Nawab, that any measures, however stringent, that might be adopted, to put an end to this state of affairs, would be supported by them.

Sir Charles Bayley thanked the Zemindars' deputation most cordially and heartily for their action in thus coming forward and publicly ranging themselves on the side of law and order, and apologised that, owing to the deputation having taken him entirely by surprise, he was unable to reply to them at greater length.

DARJEELING PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Support European Defence Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Mr. H. Irwin, President, Darjeeling Planters' Association, has addressed to the chairmen of similar organisations in planting districts, a letter dealing with the present unrest in India and asking them to give their unanimous support to the European Defence Association.

The following are extracts from the letter to the Home Government and Secretary of State:—"Contemplating the very considerable alterations and so-called reforms in methods of government in this country, which, very probably, include considerably extended powers to, and increase of, native officials, this, which might be understood in a European country, will very probably be construed in India at the present time as due to fear and pressure caused by the late outrages, and will, at all events, be represented to the ignorant populace as such, by agitators, who wish to fan the flame of discontent. Under these circumstances, I think you will agree with us, that it is of vital importance that non-official Europeans in this country should form a very powerful central body, who would represent and protect their interests in the very grave crisis through which India may shortly be passing, if it is not already taking place. We think not only that it is the duty of every European to stand shoulder to shoulder, but that our very existence in this country will depend upon it."

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

If to be easily amused is a gift of grace then surely Simla audiences must be wonderfully gifted, for the programme of the A. D. C. for the 4th and 6th instants was a very thin one. But our smiling stoicism as we sat through two performances a day was an act of heroism of which no one boasts; for is not the A. D. C. an institution which must be supported? It is the only star we have in the theatrical sky on these mountains, and when it waxes just a little dim we still look up to it, and hope for a renewal of brilliance with a hope that is seldom disappointed. Perhaps, as the meteorological reports put it, a slight depression is observable just now in this Sub-Himalayan region owing to a regrettable incident (from which I do not propose to lift the veil) connected with talking of an uncomplimentary nature in a certain box, and which has caused much heart-burning on both sides of the foot-lights, and at least two printed circulars. But whatever the cause, the fact remains that the performances on Saturday and Monday lacked some of their usual spontaneity and merry vividness and "go."

The two plays given were "A Queen's Messenger," and "In and Out of a Punt," neither of which furnish a very hopeful field for amateurs, as both, to tell the truth, are very poor plays in themselves. The story of "A Queen's Messenger" is briefly, that an English Officer (Captain L. N. Malan), entrusted with important despatches, is inveigled by a masked Russian lady (Mrs. Furgusson) into her apartments where she stupefies him with drugged cigarettes and robs him of his papers. When he comes to himself, he makes no search for the papers, which are in the room, nor any effort to redeem the position. He accepts the lady's account of the whole affair, and proposes (not very convincingly) to shoot himself. Whereupon, the determined Russian, who has shown throughout nothing but contempt for his unmitigated weakness, suddenly and quite incontinently relents, and gives him back his despatches. The curtain falls to an exchange of mementos and a reverent kiss imprinted by a British Officer upon the hand of the spy who has tried to ruin his country. One is left to marvel at the optimism of a dramatist who can hope to stir up sentiment by such a flimsy counterfeit of what a man of honour would really do in such circumstances.

Mrs. Furgusson used all her art to render reasonably probable the rather stagey part of the masked female spy, and Captain Malan was particularly good in the stupor scene, in which he has to babble of his honour, and the departing train which he must catch at all costs. But no amount of clever acting could outweigh the initial improbabilities and absurdities of the dramatist's conception.

"In and Out of a Punt" is a duologue by Mr. H. V. Esmond between a rather self-complacent gentleman and his newly married wife. She, poor lady, can't add up her tradesmen's books, and doesn't for the life of her know how much to deduct from the poulterer's bill when eggs are one and nine a dozen and two of them are bad. She goes to her husband in her troubles, and he, after vainly attempting the sum, declares that the answer is obviously a penny on each egg—"and fractions"—why not deduct fourpence and "leave it to the poulterer!" They then spar a little, and he produces a book containing suggestions for avoiding the almost inevitable friction and boredom of newly committed matrimony. One suggestion is that the unhappy couple should endeavour to recall, and if possible to live over again, the least unhappy incidents of their courting days. Whereupon, they recall with mutual joy a punting episode of their lovers' past, and proceed with two armchairs, a long board, and a broom handle, to live through it again in their drawing-room. She trails her hand, under a red parasol in suppositious water, while he fishes from imaginary bows. They see little naked boys taking a bath, and they catch a mighty salmon. Then the pole sticks in the mud, and the punt goes over. They argue as to who has rescued who, and in fact imagine so much and take so much for granted, that the only wonder is the author thought it necessary ever to imagine a "curtain." No doubt, if he had not done so the play would be going on now. As a nursery game the piece should be enormously popular in Simla during the rains. It was most energetically and amusingly acted throughout by Major and Mrs. Somerset, who really are entitled to the thanks of everybody for sacrificing themselves so good-naturedly on the altar of public entertainment.

BURMA POLO ASSOCIATION.

Tournament in November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JULY 11.

A general meeting of the Burma Polo Association was held at Meiktila on the 6th instant, and *inter alia* the meeting was informed that Mr. Cameron, Army Veterinary Department, is not able to accept the post of Official Measurer for Lower Burma.

The Honorary Secretary proposed that Captain Besley, Devonshire Regiment, be asked to take up those duties. This was seconded by Mr. Neave, and carried unanimously.

The meeting also carried a resolution to the effect that Captain A. C. Annesley be asked to succeed Captain Besley when the Devons leave Burma.

The meeting then fixed the annual Burma Polo Association Tournament (by 11 votes to 5) for the first week in November next, play to begin on Monday the 2nd, and sanctioned the purchase of four Cups similar to those procured last year.

FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION.

Suggestions and Recommendations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The following is a summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the Factory Labour Commission:—

Section 3.—General Principles adopted in framing the recommendations.—1st.—Any attempt to apply the English factory laws and regulations, as such, to India is strongly deprecated as most injurious to Indian industries, and the Commission record their positive and unqualified opinion to the effect that the labour conditions in India are not in any way comparable with those existing in the United Kingdom.

Section 4.—Hours at present worked in factories 2nd.—Excessive hours (that is hours in excess of 12 a day) are not worked, save on very rare occasions, except in textile factories and in certain seasonal factories.

Section 5.—Extent to which the Act is ignored or not strictly enforced.—3rd.—In the case of adult males the law prescribing half an hour's interval in the middle of the day is generally disregarded in the Calcutta Jute mills, and so far as weavers are concerned, in the cotton mills there, and also in the rice mills, ginning factories, presses and flour mills throughout India, though the workers obtain intervals of rest at odd times during the course of the day. 4th.—The cleaning of machinery by the general body of operatives on a Sunday, or on a holiday given in lieu of a Sunday, without the grant of a compensatory holiday, was not in the opinion of the Commission contemplated by Section 5, B 2 (a) of the Act, but this practice prevails throughout India except in Bombay.

5th.—The restrictions imposed upon the employment of workmen by the present Act are suited neither to the operatives nor to their employers, and are consequently ignored as a general rule.

6th.—In the United Provinces generally, in the Punjab, in Southern Madras and in the cotton mills of Bengal children have, as a rule, been habitually worked during the whole running hours of the factories; that is from 10 to 14 hours a day in pure disregard of the law.

7th.—The employment of children in excess of their legal hours of work is facilitated (1) by the practice, adopted in many mills, of splitting up the children's sets into two or more working periods, with long intervals between, and (2) by having schools within the mill compounds, a practice which should not be permitted. The law as regards the age limits for the employment of children is generally observed in non-textile factories; but serious abuses exist in the cotton mills generally; and in the jute mills of Bengal, where a large number of children under the age of 9 years are employed and and children below the age of 14 are worked as full-timers. In some mills children are frequently worked for 7 hours continuously without any interval of rest, and in all cotton mills which work after 8 p.m. they are employed after that hour, in contravention of the provisions of Section 7 (2) of the Act.

Section 7.—Effects of the present conditions of employment on the physique of the workers.—10th.—Among adult males employed in non-textile factories, there has been no physical deterioration due to the present conditions of factory employment. As to the effects of the present conditions of employment on adult males in textile factories, the following conclusions have been arrived at: (a) No physical deterioration is observable anywhere among the operatives actually at work; (b) the life history of operatives after they leave factory work cannot be traced and therefore any subsequent deterioration would not come under the notice of the Commission; (c) the operatives counteract to a great extent, by their leisurely mode of work, the evil results which would arise naturally from excessive hours of work; (d) the very long hours worked in many mills in the past, and in some mills at present, are calculated to produce physical deterioration. If generally adopted for any length of time, they would almost certainly result in the physical deterioration of the operatives. It is admitted, however, that no accurate statistics are available.

11th.—Young adult males, between the ages of 14 and 17, were generally found in good physical condition, and in the case of some of the female workers, the physical conditions are uniformly excellent and they are not in any way injuriously affected by their employment in factories.

13th.—Children at present working in factories are somewhat below the normal standard, though it cannot be said to what extent the abuses mentioned are responsible for this.

14th.—The conditions of employment in seasonal factories are not considered such as to cause physical deterioration among the operatives.

Sections 8 and 9.—Limitation of the working hours of adult males.—15th.—A direct limitation of the working hours of adult males strongly deprecated. It is considered that the working hours of this class of workers will be reduced to reasonable limits by: (a) the formation of a working-persons class, which would comprise all young adults between the ages of 14 and 17 with working hours limited to 12 in any one day; (b) the reduction of working hours of children from 7 hours to 6 hours; (c) the prohibition of the employment of "young persons," women and children, before 5 a. m. or after 7 p. m.; (d) the substitution of compulsory intervals after 6 hours' continuous work in place of the present midday interval; and (e) the assimilation of the restrictions placed upon the employment of women to those proposed for the "young persons" class. (Paragraphs 147 and 48). Dr. Nair, however, does not agree with this view, and strongly advocates that the working hours of adult males should be limited by law to 12 a day. (Page 100 of the report.)

Section 11.—Young persons.—16th.—A class of workers called "young persons" should be created. This should include all

from 14 to 17 years of age and their total actual working hours should be limited to 12 in any one day. Mr. Thackersey differs from the rest of the Commission as to the hour limit and thinks that the actual working hours of young persons should be limited to 12½. (Paragraph 52.)

17th.—All factories which undertake to work for not more than 12 hours a day should be exempted from the necessity for registering their "young persons" and of having them certified for age. (Paragraph 60.)

18th.—Children who have worked as half-timers should be permitted to enter the "young persons" class without further medical examination when the medical certificates obtained by them, prior to their admission as half-timers, show that they have attained the age of 14 years. Nor should an examination for physical fitness be required prior to the employment of "young persons." (Paragraph 60.) Dr. Nair considers that a certificate of physical fitness should be required in such cases. (Page 110 of the Report.)

Section 11.—Children or half-timers' age limits and hours of work.—The present age limit for the employment of children need not be altered. The hours of work of half-timers should be reduced from 7 to 6. Mr. Thackersey considers that the working hours of half-timers should be reduced from 7 to 6. Mr. Thackersey considers that the working hours should be limited to 6 1/4.

Section 12.—Restrictions to be placed upon the working hours of women.—The hours of work of women should be the same as those of young persons, i.e., 12 a day, as against 11 prescribed by the Act at present.

This involves the reduction of the 1 1/2 hours' interval of rest, at present allowed, to half an hour. Mr. Thackersey is not in favour of this proposal, which is also strongly objected to by Dr. Nair.

Section 14.—Limits of time within which young persons, women and children should be allowed to work.—No woman, "young person" or child should be permitted to work, except between the hours of 5-30 a.m. and 7 p.m., local mean time. This limitation should not apply to women and "young persons" in cotton ginning factories. (Paragraphs 66 and 67.)

Dr. Nair is of opinion that night work for women should not be permitted in any case. (Page 110 of the Report.)

23rd.—The Imperial Government should have power to permit, in exceptional cases, the employment of young persons at night, provided that they are not employed for more than 12 hours out of the 24. This concession should not be extended to either women or children. (Paragraph 68.)

24th.—Local Governments should fix, once for all, each industrial centre. Local time is not officially recognised. The equivalent of 5-30 a.m. and 7 p.m. local mean time, in terms of the Indian standard time to the nearest part of an hour. (Paragraph 69.)

Section 15.—Arrangements to be made for half-time sets.—25th—It is considered that the reasonable requirements of all the factories concerned would be met by an arrangement under which children would be employed, either continuously for 6 hours or in broken periods not exceeding 6 hours in all, provided that the total period of employment was comprised within 8½ consecutive hours. (Paragraph 71.)

26th.—Except as regards ginning factories, all shifts of workers or sets of children must be definitely fixed, as regards the hours of work and the allocation of the workers, to definite shifts or sets before they can be recognised as shifts or sets for the purpose of the law. (Paragraph 72.)

Section 16.—Certification of children for age and physical fitness.—27th—No children should be permitted to work in any factory, unless certified as physically fit and as not being under the age of 9 years. (Paragraph 73.)

28th.—Each certifying surgeon should attend daily at a fixed office, and he should also visit each mill as often as possible to grant certificates. He should be authorised to approve of any medical practitioner as a provisional certifying authority. Provisional certificates should remain in force only until the first visit of the certifying surgeon to the mill, when they should be countersigned by the certifying surgeon. The certifying surgeons, where they are solely appointed for this work, should in all cases be paid by Government. They should not be permitted to have private practice, and should be prohibited from taking any remuneration direct or indirect from factory owners. Certificates of physical fitness should not be limited to particular occupations or to individual factories. (Paragraph 74.)

29th.—The general adoption of the system, under which certificates of age granted to children are carried by them, while at work, is strongly recommended, but it is not prescribed as a compulsory measure.

30th.—The certifying of children for factory employment should be regarded as one of the ordinary administrative functions of Government, and as such it should be paid for by the Government, the fee of four annas at present charged by certifying surgeons for such certificate granted being abolished. The certificate should be considered the absolute property of the child. (Paragraph 77.)

Section 17.—Application of the Act to ginning and other seasonal factories.—31st.—Seasonal factories which are at present exoluded from the Act solely on the ground that they do not work for more than four months in any one year, should be made subject to its provisions. (Paragraph 79.)

32nd.—In the case of ginning factories running for more than 12 hours a day, it should be considered a sufficient compliance with the law limiting the hours of work of women and young persons to 12 in any one day, and, if additional workers are employed, to the extent necessary to reduce the hours of work of each woman or young person to not more than 12 hours. (Paragraph 80.)

33rd.—Certain worker, who are employed in the compounds of rice mills and ginning factories should be excluded from the scope of Section 10 of the Act. Cases of an analogous character in other factories should be similarly dealt with. (Paragraph 82).

Section 18.—The question of exempting mills working without artificial light from certain restrictions.—34th.—A proposal made by some persons, that mills fitted with electric light installation should be allowed to work a fixed 12 hour day throughout the year, while mills not provided with installations should be allowed to work from dawn to dusk, is considered objectionable for several reasons.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thackersey does not agree with this view. (Paragraphs 83—85.)

Section 19.—Minor recommendations.—35th.—Instead of the midday rest of half an hour, at present prescribed, there should be a stoppage of work for not less than half an hour, after not more than six hours' continuous working.

36th.—An explanation should be added to the Act to the effect that periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing." This has been suggested in order to prevent the attendance of a considerable portion of the workers to clean machinery on Sundays.

37th.—Previous notice should be given to inspectors when it is intended to employ workers on Sunday. This would enable inspectors to see that a compensatory holiday is given later in the week.

38th.—The classes of factories which must always be granted the exemption from the necessity for giving a Sunday holiday on account of the continuous processes carried on should be specified in the Act.

39th.—Factory owners should not be compelled to provide elementary education for children employed by them Special schools for factory children should, however, be opened at suitable centres close to the factories. These schools would probably have to be financed by the local authorities, assisted by factory owners. Children should not be allowed to attend school for more than two hours a day.

40th.—To encourage education, any child of 13 years of age who can produce a certificate showing that he has passed such educational standard as each local Government may fix, from time to time, should be permitted to work as a "young person," if certified as physically fit to work 12 hours a day.

Section 20.—Administration of the Factory Act.—47th.—Arrangements for the fencing in of machinery are generally excellent and no powers in excess of those conferred by the present Act are considered necessary.

48th.—Factory owners should be liable to be called upon to provide adequate facilities for the egress of workers in case of fire, and inspectors should be authorised to serve notices upon occupiers, specifying the measures which they consider necessary in order to effect this and fixing a period within which these must be carried out. An appeal against the inspector's orders should lie to such authority as each local Government may prescribe.

49th.—The doors of all rooms where more than 30 workers are at any time employed, should, in factories, the construction of which was not commenced before the passing of the new Act, be hung so as to open readily outwards. This will not apply where sliding doors are used.

50th.—Women, female "young persons" and children should be absolutely prohibited from working in that portion of a cotton press factory in which an "opener" is at work This prohibition does not apply to persons working on the feeding side of an opener nor does it apply to "openers" in cotton ginning factories.

51st.—The general extension of the Act so as to include small factories employing more than 20 and less than 50 operatives is not necessary or advisable.

52nd.—It is unnecessary to bring electric power stations under the Factory Act, as the safety of the workers employed in these sections is fully provided for under the Indian Electricity Act, and the rules made thereunder.

Children under the age of six years need not be prevented from accompanying their parents to the mills, but those above that age, if found in any part of the factory where manufacturing processes or work incidental to such processes is carried on, should be deemed to be employed in the factory, unless the contrary is proved. Arrangements should be made to conduct the experimental work necessary in order to fix the standard of purity of air, and power should be taken, in the new Act, authorising the Governor-General in Council to prescribe and enforce such a standard in cotton factories other than textile factories. The fixation of a standard of humidity for the air in textile mills is unnecessary in all cases where the humidity of the air is produced by artificial means. The water used for the purpose, must be taken either from a public supply of drinking water, or from some other source of supply ordinarily used for drinking purposes. If it is not obtained from such sources, then the water used must first be purified to the satisfaction of the inspector.

Dr. Nair suggests that rules should be framed under the Act making it obligatory on millowners to store at least two gallons of drinking water for every operative employed in the mill. Power should be taken in the new Act to require the owner of any factory, where dust or other impurities are likely to be inhaled by the workers and where this could probably be prevented, to take such means, of a mechanical character, as the inspector may direct to prevent such inhalation. An appeal against any order of this nature passed by an inspector should lie to such authority as each local Government may prescribe.

53rd.—Except at a few centres, the present system of factory inspection has proved a failure, because Government has not appointed a sufficent number of factory inspectors and has depended too much on ex-officio inspectors. The periodical inspection of factories by ex-officio inspectors, whether ordinary or appointed at once, where there are none at present, in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras and Burma, and the existing staff of full-time inspectors in other provinces should be strengthened. The inspectors to be appointed in the Punjab and Burma should also perform the duties of Boiler Inspectors. An ordinary Inspector is perfectly competent to see that the sanitary arrangements in a factory are properly carried out, and the Commission see no possible danger in the entire abandonment of these inspections by medical officers. The possession by inspectors of previous experience of factory work in England is not considered necessary, but it is advised that every inspector who has not had such experience should, as soon after his appointment as convenient, be allowed to pass three months with a factory inspector in the United Kingdom. Some Indian experience, if possible, of the main industry of the province and ability to converse with the operators in their own language are essential qualifications for the appointment. (Paragraph 111.)

57th.—The pay of inspectors should commence from Rs. 400 a month or upwards and should rise by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,000. The appointments, which should be on probation for the first year, to be made to particular provinces, but the inspectors to be liable to transfer to other provinces should the local Governments concerned consider transfer advisable. (Paragraph 111.)

58th.—For the purpose of co-ordinating the policy and work of inspection in the different provinces, a Chief Inspector of Factories in India should be appointed by the Imperial Government, and his headquarters should be in Bombay, but he should be on tour for the greater part of the year, visiting all the factory centres in India, at least once a year. The local Government will be free to administer the Act as at present, but they will have the advice and assistance of the Chief Inspector in securing uniformity in administration. (Paragraphs 112 and 113.)

59th.—The full-time inspector should be placed under the control of the District Magistrate or his covenanted assistant. The District Magistrate should continue to be ex-officio inspector, though not for purpose of periodical inspection of factories. The practice of appointing subordinate officers, such as Assistant Collectors or Tahsildars, to be inspectors should be discontinued. (Paragraph 114.)

60th.—One full-time certifying surgeon, not necessarily a member of the Indian Medical Service, should be appointed for the Bombay City and another for Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and probably a third for Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat. These officers should be provided with motor cars, to prevent delay in getting about from mill to mill. In other places local Civil Surgeons must continue to be the certifying surgeons.

The above suggestions are of a tentative character only, as the Commisson are not in possession of sufficient information to pronounce a positive opinion in these matters (Paragraph 115.)

61st.—Assuming a Bill embodying the above recommendations is introduced and passed, during the Session of 1908-9, the Commission advise that the new Act should not be brought into force until the 1st of April 1910. (Paragraph 118.)

62nd.—It is also suggested that the advisability of assimilating the conditions obtaining in Native States to those in British India should be considered. (Paragraph 119.)

A DISSENTIENT VOICE.

The following is the minute of dissent by the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey in connection with the report of the Factory Commission :—

The recommendation of the majority fixing 12 hours as the working day for young persons will, for all practical purposes, bring down the economical working of cotton factories to 12 hours a day. Now, this would affect adversely the large majority of cotton factories which until now stuck to daylight hours and successfully withstood the great temptation to earn larger profits by the introduction of the electric light. Before the practice of working with artificial light became common, no suggestion was ever made from any quarter that the working hours of mills were excessive. On the contrary evidence from all sides pointed to the fact that the natural light system was best suited to a country like India, not only from the point of view of manufacturers but also from the point of view of the workers. The Factory Commission of 1890, under the Presidentship of such an able and experienced officer as Dr. Lethbridge, and having as a member so zealous a champion of the labourers as the late Mr. S. S. Bengali, examined minutely the whole question of the working hours of the mills. They were assisted in their enquiry by such local representatives and ardent supporters of the interests of the mill-hands as the late Mr. N. M. Lokhandey of Bombay, Mr. Framji Manekji of the United Provinces, and Babu Russick Lal Ghose of Calcutta. That Commission in fact was appointed with special instructions to ascertain by means of specially directed enquiries, conducted in the centres of factory labour the views and requirements of the Indian operatives themselves as to the restrictions to be imposed on their labour in factories. They went thoroughly into the question of working hours by examining a large number of factories, and workmen, some of whom were put forward by the accredited local representatives on the Commission in each province; and the Commission recorded the conclusion that, "The operatives desired that the present working day, daylight to dusk, should be continued." The Commission further observed :—

NO NEED FOR LEGISLATION.

"We give it as our opinion that there is nothing in the conditions under which Indian operatives work which calls for any legislative restrictions as to the hours an adult male may choose to work. Nor can we conceive any conditions which can ever call for State interference in this matter." In accordance with this view Indian Factory Act of 1891 contained no provision to limit the working hours of adult males directly or indirectly. I may mention here that that Act was regarded as embodying all the changes that were called for by the conditions, of the mill industry. Replying to an observation from the late Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, who was the official representative of Bombay in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, His Excellency Lord Lansdowne said :—"We believe that the effect of our measure will be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing, and our Bill will be accepted here and at Home, not, as the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent would have us believe, as a mere prelude to still further restrictions, but as a settlement as final as any settlement of such a question can be."

I do not say that an assurance such as this precludes the Government from revising the law in the light of any change in the conditions of the industry. But the only circumstance that can be said to introduce a change in the conditions that prevailed in 1890 in the working of the mills, is the introduction of electric light in some of them. In mills which do not use the electric light, the conditions of labour are precisely what they were at the passing of the present Act. The mills which work by natural light are the majority. Some mills which tried working with artificial light found it wasteful and have discontinued its use. I cannot help thinking that it is extremely unjust to these mills to be subjected to new restrictions while they have continued to conform to the practice of what Sir James Campbell, Collector of Bombay in 1892 called "the natural and satisfactory practice of limiting work to the hours of daylight."

THE HOURS OF WORK.

Even to-day after 17 years, evidence before the present Commission strongly confirms the conclusions arrived at by the Factory Commission of 1891, whether we look to the evidence given by the large number of manufacturers or to the evidence taken from the mill-hands themselves. In the mass of evidence before us, there is a consensus, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, that the daylight hours are the most suitable to the manufacturers and the operatives. And what is more significant two of the strongest opponents of long hours in cotton mills, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Proctor, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Bezanji Dadabhai, the well-known Manager of the Empress Mills at Nagpore whose 31 years' experience, of the management of mills and close association with the mill-hands, entitle his opinion to the greatest weight, both advocated working from sunrise to sunset as the most suitable for the operatives. I quote Mr. Bezanji's words as reported in the evidence :—"He objected to the fixed 12-hour day because in the short day they would have to work by artificial light and this did not conduce to good work. He preferred daylight working, and the operatives did so too, as they did not like being kept in the mill after dark. Some of them lived a distance of 3 miles from the mill. Most of the factories in India worked by natural light, and once the electric light was introduced, there was the constant temptation to work longer hours. If the hands had the option, they would choose daylight working in preference to a fixed 12-hour day."

The evidence of operatives also tends to the preference of daylight to dusk hours (see pages 28 and 156 of the minutes of evidence). On all occasions, in Ahmedabad and in Bombay, the President kindly invited me to accompany him whenever the operatives had to be examined. We minutely questioned them, and their spontaneous reply was always that they did not wish to be worked by electric light. We then explained to them that in that case the longest day came in the hottest part of the year, and the shortest in the cold weather and, furthermore, that Government may not be willing to legislate for a changing day. In spite of this explanation, Ahmedabad operatives to a man stuck to the natural day, and expressed their opinion in a decided way to the following effect :—

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

"If it is a choice between 12 hours fixed day all the year round and an average 12 hour day, shorter in winter and longer in summer, then we are all in favour of the average 12-hour day because we do not wish to work by electric light at any cost. It injures our eyes and we wish to work by daylight only. We would rather do the extra hour in summer than work by electric light for even an hour in winter." On another occasion at Ahmedabad the operatives said :—"At present the mill does not work by electric light though an installation has been put in. But if night work is introduced, most of the mussalman weavers will leave and go elsewhere. We can get work in other mills . . . We strongly object to work at night." At Bombay, although the first expression was, as I have said, for natural light, after our explanation the opinion became divided. I take the following from the evidence :—"Some of us wish at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. day fixed absolutely all the year round, because if there is any variation from day to day the manager will take advantage of it and gradually increase the hours. Others of us wish for daylight working only, i.e., about 11 hours in winter and 13 in summer, varying with the length of daylight. This was the practice before electric light was introduced, and some of us wish to revert to it so as to escape work by electric light altogether."

Further evidence of the suitability of the natural day system can be found in the fact that out of 224 cotton mills in India, about 100 are fitted with electric light, and even of these 100 the evidence shows that many work from daylight to dusk in spite of their installation.

It has been calculated that the daily average working hours of a mill working daylight hours will be 12 hours and 5 minutes in the whole year. This calculation however, does not take into account the second half hour interval which will have to be given under our recommendation when the working time exceeds 12 hours. When that is considered, the longest working day in the year will be about 12 hours 45 minutes and the shortest 11 hours; while during the greater portion of the year it would be about 12 hours. The average would be about 11 hours and 54 minutes. Thus, the great advantage of the natural day is that while it will not lead to excessive working of young persons, it also sets a limit to working of adult males, and renders overworking impossible. It would greatly facilitate inspection because the mills under this system cannot be worked after dusk, while the mills worked with artificial light will require inspection to prevent time cribbing. This must be a very powerful argument in favour of the natural day as in a vast country like India, where factories are scattered far and wide, of ten times singly, it would be practically impossible to detect time cribbing if every factory is forced to put electric light.

The statement that mills in Madras will not be seriously affected by a fixed 12-hour day is not borne out by the inspection notes, where it is recorded (Nos. 150, 151, 161, and 162) that they are affected to the extent of from 15 minutes to one hour in their longest day.

It has been objected to my proposal that it would be impossible from the point of view of Government control to permit two totally different system of hours side by side in the same place. The obvious reply is that the natural day system does not need special control, and therefore the work of Government control will be much reduced in places like Bombay, while in places like Ahmedabad where out of 45 only two or three mills use electric light, the work of control will be practically nil. In the Central Provinces, Madras Presidency, and in many individual mills in out of the way places, except for children, no special inspection will be required and much Government expense will be saved. On the contrary, if two systems exist side by side in Bombay, it will greatly help the operatives who have expressed their opinion in a divided way to select conditions best suited to their particular tastes and ideas.

ADVERSE ARGUMENTS.

The other argument used against my proposal is that, in the opinion of the majority the fixed day will ultimately conduce to better working and will be to the ultimate advantage of the manufacturers and the hands. If that view be correct, the mill-owners and the mill-hands will themselves, in their own interest, adopt the 12-hour days and will not require any compulsion by the legislature, more particularly as the adoption of the 12-hour day will appreciably add to their working hours at the end of the year. Such a settlement is far preferable to one which must be arrived at with friction, disorganization, and discontent of manufacturers and operatives alike.

The argument that operatives will work in the natural-day mills in hot weather, and in the electric-light mills in cold weather, does not appear correct. The former class of mills cannot employ an increased number of hands in the hot weather, nor can the electric light mills do so in the cold weather.

The only plausible objection to the natural day is that it involves 45 minutes more a day in the hottest part of the year than under the 12-hour system. Against that, however, it may be mentioned that in Bombay Presidency in particular, which contains the largest number of cotton mills, the atmospheric conditions in the cold weather months are most unfavourable and the hands have to work harder at piecing up the ends in the spinning department where young persons and children are mostly employed; while in the hot weather months the weather conditions being extremely favourable to spinning, there are fewer ends down and hands have to do less work.

THE TWELVE-HOUR DAY IN THE PUNJAB.

In the Punjab and the United Provinces, where the days vary more in length than in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Southern India, and the heat is more severe, the manufacturers have themselves found out what is best for them, and have already put up electric installations. As is pointed out in the report, the working day may extend in the hot weather to 13½ hours with natural light; but even now in the hot weather many of the mills actually work shorter hours than in the cold weather, and they will therefore adopt the uniform 12-hour day as a matter of course, without giving rise to any disorganization. In the United Provinces and the Punjab the climatic conditions are in fact the reverse of those obtaining in Bombay; and it would be absurd to suppose that manufacturers there would voluntarily adopt any system under which they would work their factories for long hours while the conditions affecting spinning were unfavourable, and for shorter hours in the cold weather when the conditions were favourable.

Under my proposal the only change will be that in natural-day mills young persons would be allowed to work the daylight hours and the children half of the daylight hours without in any way increasing their working time under the 12-hour day system. I do not propose to increase the working hours of women, and as regards children my suggestion will give them a maximum of about 22 minutes over 6 hours for 2 or 3 months in the year, while it will bring down their work to about 5½ hours in the cold weather months.

Although I have discussed the question of a natural day in relation to cotton mills, it must not be forgotten that there are other industries where the natural day system is the only working system and where working by electeric light is not usual. I may instance the woollen mills, the saw mills, the silk and paper mills, the match factory, the hosiers, etc. Speaking for the Bombay Presidency at least they all work by natural light, and although they have been proved never to work excessive hours, they will be as much affected as the cotton mills.

In the face of the facts set forth above, of the opinion of the Factory Commission in 1890, and the evidence of the operatives taken by it, of the consensus of opinion in favour of the natural day among manufacturers and operatives alike, of the general practice of working on that system in the majority of cotton mills, and wholly in some other industries, of the total absence of anything in the evidence against it, of the strong opinion expressed by Colonel Mactaggart that he had absolutely no reason to think that the hours of labour in force in the Bombay factories had any bad effect on the health of the operatives, of Dr. Turner's evidence that the mortality of the factory operatives is less than that of general labourers, and of the substantial advantages in respect of inspection, and the convenience of the operatives, I am strongly of the view that it is extremely impolitic and unjust, especially after the assurances of the Government of India in 1891, to interfere with a system so agreeable to manufacturers and operatives, and suitable to the conditions of the country.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JULY 11.—Capt. Hillis, 58th Rifles, from Murree.
Capt, Chesne, 15th Lancers, from Lahore.
Maj. Burton, 87th P., from Lucknow.
Capt. Furnivall, R. F. A., from Rawal Pindi.
Maj. Birdwood, A. Remt. Dept., from Mussoorie.
Lieut. Kidd, R. F. A., from Rawal Pindi.
Lieut. Acklom, H. L. I., from Jalapahar.
Lieut. Martend, West Yorks Regt., from Murree.
Maj. Martin, A. V. C., from Poona.
Capt. Tarbet, Worces Regt., from Ceylon.
Major Lowther, 95th Russell's Infts., from Balarum.
Major Conran, 125th N. Rifles, from Bangalore.
Capt. Garland, R. A. M. C., from Ahmednagar.
Lt. and B. Maj. Benbow, R. H. A., from Secunderabad.
Lieut. Montgomerie, 14th K. Hus, from Bangalore.
Col. Edwards, A. A. G., from England.
Capt. Willis, 29th Lanc., from Secunderabad.
Maj. Granger, I. M. S., from Mhow.

DEPARTURES, July 11.—Capt. Chesne, 15th Lancers, to England.
Major Burton, 17th P., to England.
Capt. Furnivall, R.F.A., to Rawal Pindi.
Maj. Birdwood, A. R. Dept., to England.
Lieut. Ridd, R.F.A., to England.
Lieut. Acklom. H.L.I., to England.
Lieut. Martend, W. Yorks, Regt., to England
Maj.-Genl., Watkis, Abbotabad Brigade, to England.
Lieut. Edgar, R.E., to England.
Col. Heath, R.E., to England.
Maj. Martin, A.V.C., to Poona.
Lieut. Montgomerie, 14th K. Hus, to England.
Lieut. B. M. Benbow, R.H.A., to England.
Col. Edwards, A.A.G., to Mhow.
Maj. Granger, I.M.S., to Mhow.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

Delayed for Twenty-Two Hours.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," which was delayed in consequence of the Sind and Baluchistan mails having been delayed on account of the breach of the Railway line, left Bombay harbour at 12 noon yesterday. The Karachi mail steamer "Lhasa" arrived in harbour at 2-30 a.m. and the Sind and Baluchistan mails via Ahmedabad reached Church Gate Station at 10-20 a.m. They were quickly transhipped on board the out-going mail steamer "Caledonia."

The "Lhasa" left Karachi on Friday afternoon and experienced strong monsoon and high sea during the voyage to Bombay. The "Caledonia" also conveyed some bags of supplementary mail.

THE cricket match played at Bath and ending on the 13th June in a draw, between Somerset and Gloucestershire, was of particular interest owing to Mr. G. L. Jessop's feat in scoring, for the second time in first class cricket, two separate hundreds for Gloucestershire, his total in the first innings being 143, and in the second 133, not out.

AN agitation has been in progress for some time among the International Socialist organisations for the exclusion of the delegates of the Independent Labour Party from the International Socialist Congress. The matter was discussed at a recent meeting of the French Central Committee but it was decided that the demand for the exclusion of the British delegates on the ground that the Independent Labour Party is too moderate was not justified.

DACOITY IN RANGOON.

Mr. Justice Ormond's Property Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, JULY 11.

The missing leather dressing case belonging to Mr. Justice Ormond, and containing jewellery, money and documents and toilet requisites, has been recovered, with most of the contents.

The case was found by Inspector Smith, of the Cantonment Guard, in a clump of undergrowth in the compound, at the foot of the hill leading up to Mr. Ormond's house, and not over 200 yards from the room from which it was stolen. The dressing case was still locked, but the corners had been forced up and bent over, so that the contents could be extracted, without bursting the lock.

The leather cases in which the diamond stars and amethyst necklace were kept, as well as the cheque for Rs. 10-8, were found in the case, when unlocked, as were several toilet bottles, from which the silver tops had been removed.

The interior of the bag is ruined, the rain of the last few days having soaked it almost into a pulp.

The leather covering is also much damaged.

From the close proximity to the house, in which the case was found, suspicion seems to have fallen upon two of the servants, whose movements before and since the robbery are being inquired into.

OPIUM REVENUE.

Continued Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 11.

The opium revenue continues to improve and the receipts, since the commencement of the current official year, are now close upon 38 lakhs better than the estimates, the drug being, it would appear, one of the very few sources of Government income, which is not adversely affected by the famine.

THE INDIAN MINTS IDLE.

Cause of Inaction Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 11.

The Mints are now idle, except for the coining of small change, the Government of India having been obliged to take crores of rupees out of circulation, during the past few months, by means of Sterling Bills on the Secretary of State, in order to support Exchange, which has resulted in a plethora of rupees in the Treasuries.

Gold and silver bullion continues, none the less, to be imported into India, the imports from 1st April to end of May last having amounted, in value, to 25 lakhs of rupees, in the case of silver, and 117 lakhs in that of gold.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Closure of Sub-Offices at Night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

The experience gained, under the new hours of signalling, in the Indian Telegraph offices shows that quite a number of stations can be closed at night, without inconvenience to the public. Changes are accordingly being made, as the men become accustomed to the revised systems of watches.

THE WEEK'S RAINFALL.

Deficiency Converted into Excess.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 10.

The report to-day issued for the seven days ending yesterday states that the week's rainfall has improved the conditions considerably over a very large extent of the country, more especially in South-West Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat, where the large deficiency shown last week in the season's rainfall has been converted into an almost equally large excess. The only areas where the rainfall of the period is still in large defect are Bihar, the United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, the east of Central India, Madras, Deccan and North Madras Coast.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 11.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Martin, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, is granted six months' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ingram, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is granted six months' extension of leave.

The services of Mr. I. Moran are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Burma Railways Company.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Morgan is posted, temporarily, as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal.

Copies of the Valuation Report by Mr. Willis Brown, India Office Actuary, of Assets and Liabilities, arising under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations, as on 31st March 1905, are published in the "Gazette of India."

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

A Good Service pension is conferred on Major-General Dening, C.B., D.S.O., I.A.

MR. Harry Abbott's appeal, in the "Indian Planter's Gazette," for contributions towards the erection of a suitable Memorial window in the Muzaffarpore Church in memory of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, has met with enthusiastic reception throughout Behar. The amount acknowledged is Rs. 3,092.

THE LITTLE PRINCE OF BARODA.

His Christening.

REJOICINGS AT NAVSARI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
NAVSARI, JULY 12.

The birth of a son to H. H. Prince Fatesingrao, heir-apparent to the throne of Baroda, has been hailed with joy throughout the State. Yesterday being "Isara," the twelfth day after the birth, when the newborn child is named according to the Shastras, was observed in Navsari with unusual *eclat*. Mr. Ruttonji Framji Daboo, a well-known citizen of the town, fessted all the school-going children (about 3,000) with sweetmeats in the spacious hall of Kharsetwadi, in the presence of a large and influential gathering of the State officials and leading citizens of the town. The boys and girls were conducted to their camp with flags in a procession, preceded by a band.

While sweetmeats were being distributed to the young people, some of the older ones announced handsome donations, with a view to mark the happy occasion by useful and permanent mementoes. Khan Bahadur Yoosafali, Barrister-at-law, Subah of Navsari, gave a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Sir Cowasji Jehangir High School for a scholarship to be awarded in the name of the young Prince, out of the interest accruing from the amount, to the best Mahomedan student in the school. The announcement was received with applause, as the Mahomedan community of the town sorely needs help and encouragement for their advancement in education.

Mr. Daboo then, amidst loud cheers, announced, in honour of the occasion, a donation of Rs. 10,000—very generous and magnificent no doubt—to the Sir Cowasji Jehangir High School for the purpose of erecting residential quarters in connection with the school, on condition (1) that Government supplemented the gift and had a building capable of accommodating 50 students with large playgrounds attached to it; (2) that it should be called the Daboo Residential Quarters; and (3) that a decent bungalow should be built there to be occupied by the headmaster of the school. Mr. Daboo laid great emphasis upon the last condition, as the headmaster of the school was the best man who could look after the students in regard to their education and attend to a number of matters which a good school should. A living contact between the Principal of the school and the students was necessary.

Mr. D. B. Patel, on behalf of the school, heartily thanked Khan Bahadur Yoosafali and Mr. Daboo for their munificent gifts, and pointed out in detail the great necessity of attaching hostels to schools.

Before the proceedings terminated Dr. Banji drew the attention of the meeting to smaller gifts given by Khan Bahadur Garda, in the shape of clothes and "rupanana" to the poor of Navsari on this unique occasion.

After the distribution of garlands and "pansupari," the gathering dispersed with three cheers for the royal family and the President, the Subah Saheb.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

An Honorary Magistrate Implicated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

The trial of Babu Badri Prasad, Pleader and Honorary Magistrate of Allahabad, and four others, on a charge of murder and abetment of it, is still proceeding in the Court of Mr. C. Rustomji, Sessions Judge of Allahabad. On each day of the hearing the court-room was crowded to suffocation, and special police arrangements had to be made to prevent disorder. Most of the time was taken up with the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses by counsel for the defence. On Thursday morning the Judge inspected the scene of the crime in the city in the presence of representatives of the prosecution and the accused.

After the prosecution had closed their case statements of the accused were taken. They all denied knowledge of the murder and said that the case was the result of police enmity.

Mr. Ross Alston, for the Crown, then put in the statements made by Surju in the Court of Mr. Moore, Joint Magistrate of Allahabad. This accused had turned approver and made a full confession, implicating all the accused, but as he subsequently retracted it, pardon was withdrawn and he was made an accused. The confession which he retracted and denied ever having made, contained the allegation that he (Surju) overheard a conversation between Badri Prasad and Thakur Prasad regarding the scandal of Shama Bibi and Prasad's niece, Ram Jiayan. He heard Badri Prasad say, "I will have Ram Jiayan and Sonarin murdered." Sultan Khan was sent for and offered Rs. 200 if he despatched them. He refused to take the money, but asked some one to help him. Badri Prasad told Sultan Khan to take Thakur Prasad Kanhyia and himself (Surju) to help in killing Ram Jiayan and Sonarin at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th March. The four accused proceeded to Ram Jiayan's house. Sonarin was cleaning the floor of the cookhouse. Sultan Khan caught her by the hair and pressed her down and hit her neck and head with a chopper. Thakur Prasad caught her mouth and stopped her from shouting, while Surju held her feet. Ram Jiayan's mother inquired who were in the house, and to stop her giving evidence Sultan Khan struck her with a chopper a number of times. The four accused then left. On Badri Prasad being told of what had happened, he said it was bad business to have killed the old lady (meaning Ram Jiayan's mother) and not to have found Ram Jiayan.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Uneasy German.

On June 19 the "North German Gazette" published an important semi-official "communique" on the "situation." The 'Times' correspondent at Berlin telegraphed:—The semi-official statement to-night notes that a certain uneasiness prevails, and that it is less attributable to any particular facts than to a widespread uncertainty as to whether a new grouping of the Powers which might impede the pacific settlement of pending questions is being effected. The "communique" says that it would be a mistake to deny that difficult diplomatic discussions may arise. But the public is invited to remember that anxious and exaggerated anticipations of possible dangers do not form a good preparation for those sound and businesslike and solutions which it is the common interest of all the Powers to achieve. At moments of expectancy like the present, as experience has shown, certain kinds of people who like to make mischief are in the habit of thrusting themselves forward. Such times favour the growth of the most absurd rumours, and a glance at the newspapers shows how eagerly malicious intentions are being circulated. German policy "has special grounds for vigilance, since almost all these reports make it the common object of their attacks." Germany, it is complained, has for years been represented by zealous press agents as the real author of the Russo-Japanese war. It would appear that this "stale historical lie" is again being employed, although it could easily be exposed by documentary evidence. Again, whenever Near Eastern questions arise, it is invariably rumoured that in Constantinople German counsels are busy putting Turkey into a warlike mood. It is only one step from such insinuations to the assertions that Germany is to blame for the anarchy in Persia, that she has sent non-commissioned officers as army instructors to Afghanistan, and that she is seeking to improve her position by exciting the world of Islam against Europe. She has also been accused of preparing for intervention in Russian Poland and of maintaining secret relations with Mulai Hafid, and so forth—"all untruths which cannot be supported by the slightest basis of fact."

Unfortunately, as the semi-official statement goes on to observe, these intrigues against German policy are here and there promoted in Germany itself by sensationalism. An instance of this is that at a moment when Near Eastern questions are particularly important, the absolutely unfounded story is being promulgated that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein is about to be recalled from his post as German Ambassador in Constantinople and succeeded by the Inspector-General of the army, Baron von der Goltz. An 'even more mischievous proceeding" is the way in which utterances of the Emperor addressed to his officers have been reported in the press "in an unauthenticated and arbitrary form." The only basis for the statements which have been made in this regard is what the Emperor said at Doberitz on May 29, after the field-day of the "Kaiser Brigade"—the Guards regiments—which were paraded in presence of the Emperor Frederick by his son, the present Emperor, twenty years ago. His Majesty's remarks were solely concerned with military questions connected with the service. They "did not refer to political questions of the day and they contained no mention of 'penning us in' or 'bringing us to bay.'" It is true that the Emperor expressed his conviction "that the army, faithful to the spirit of Frederick the Great, would continue to prove equal to its duties."

The "communique" concludes:—

"Certainly none of us intends to shut his eyes to possible dangers. Our soldiers do not wear on their caps the unwarlike device of the Hildesheim contingent in the army of the old Empire "Da pocem, Domine, in Diebus nostris." The consciousness of our strength may well give us the confidence and the calm which are alone worthy of a great and peaceful nation."

Writing on the 21st, the same correspondent added:—The enormous mass of German newspaper comment upon the semi-official statement in last Friday's "North German Gazette' need not be examined too critically. It is intelligible and it is legitimate that nothing should be said in this country which might be interpreted abroad as an evidence of weakness or of a desire to beat a hurried retreat from the position which for one moment appeared to have been assumed owing to the unauthentic report of an Imperial speech at Doberitz camp. There has been no retreat and there has been no display of weakness. . . . The newspapers, according to their political colour, lay greater stress upon the pacific or the resolute tone of Prince Bulow's "communique." In some quarters it is noted that the Chancellor anticipates the possibility of difficult diplomatic discussions, "and it is thought that he must be referring more particularly to the Macedonian question. On this point, however, the "Cologne Gazette" is reassuring. It learns from Berlin that it is, indeed, premature to say that the Anglo-Russian views on Macedonian reforms have already been communicated to the other Powers. It is, therefore, impossible for them to express their opinion on these proposals, but—and this is the important point "it is generally believed that the Anglo-Russian arrangements are calculated to secure the further pacific treatment of the Macedonian question by the European concert. The "Times" correspondent continues:—The Moroccan question is not being thrust into the forground in the discussion of the European situation, and the leading organ of the German Government comments in a favourable sense upon M. Pichon's speeches to the Alliance Republicaine Democratique last Tuesday and in the Chamber last Friday. In certain other quarters impatience continues to be manifested with the attitude alike of the French and the German Government, and there are those who would manifestly like to see a less conciliatory policy proclaimed in Berlin. It is to be hoped that these currents of opinion do not represent any influences which could again render the condition of the Morocco question critical.

There prevails abroad, and even to some extent in Germany, an impression which perhaps will never be wholly eradicated, that the main object of the German action with regard to Morocco in 1905 was to break up, or at least to test, the Anglo-French "entente." This intention is emphatically repudiated in German official quarters, and in any case it is satisfactory to be assured that there does not exist the slightest thought of testing the Anglo-Russian "rapprochement" by means of diplomatic or political action in the Macedonian question. Although German policy may perhaps have moved some distance since Bismarck's declaration that the whole Eastern question was not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier, it is nevertheless proclaimed by the more moderate organs of public opinion that Germany is chiefly interested in Balkan questions on account of her close political alliance with Austria. Pan-German and other aggressive sections of the public continue to challenge this view, but there is reason to hope that it corresponds more closely than any other with the present policy of the Government. At any rate, if the declarations of the 'North German Gazette" bear the pacific interpretation which they have almost universally received, the prospects of the possibly "difficult negotiations' with regard to Macedonia are by no means discouraging.

MOROCCO.

Excitement in the French Chamber.

Paris June 19 (Reuter).—The Chamber to-day discussed M. Gervais's interpellation regarding the situation in Morocco.

In response to M. Jaures, M. Pichon Minister for Foreign Affairs, read the instructions sent in May last to General d'Amade. The French occupation would be of a provisional character, and would cease immediately it was possible without endangering the peace of the country.

M. Jaures said he was glad the Government had affirmed the temporary character of their action with precision, but the Government had exaggerated their legel bonds with Abdul Aziz. Everybody, with the exception of their diplomatists, saw that Abdul Aziz was discredited, and that, in reality, they had against them the whole of Morocco united under Mulai Hafid, who held Fez, Alcazar, and Tetuan. M. Jaure was going on to allude to foreign intervention, when

M. Pichon vehemently exclaimed: "No Power has ever told us at any time that we were overstepping the limits of the Algeciras Act. We have never been asked for the assurances you suggest. It is misjudging our patriotism to think that we could have provoked such injuntions." (Cheers.)

M. Jaures went on to mention a published statement which referred to a note from Germany asking whether they were going to withdraw their troops, and alleged that M. Cambon (the French Ambassador in Berlin) two days afterwards called upon Herr von Schoen (German Minister for Foreign Affairs.)

"Spare us," said M. Jaures, "spare us in the future the sorrow of these coincidences." (Protests from the Left and from MM. Clemenceau and Pichon.)

M. Pichon in an excited manner asked by whom M. Jaures was authorised to speak in the name of Germany.

At this point uproar supervened, the Extreme Left loudly denouncing the Minister and banging their desks, while the rest of the Chamber cheered.

M. Jaures went on to declare the necessity of no longer upholding Abdul Aziz, whom he described as "a rain." He exhorted M. Pichon not to overstep the Algeciras Act, so as not to complicate the political atmosphere already charged with clouds and gunpowder.

M. Pichon tried to speak, but his vice was drowned by the deputies of the Extreme Left, who banged their desks persistently, notwithstanding the entreaties of M. Jaures.

M. Brisson, President of the Chamber, explained that the expression objected to used by M. Pichon had gone beyond the latter's thoughts. "No one here has ever spoken but in the name of France." (Cheers.)

M. Pichon nodded assent, and went on to say amid a scene of great excitement that no representative of a foreign Power had ever spoken in the terms referred to by M. Jaures.

The Minister said that he had always kept Europe regularly informed. They were not separating themselves from the Powers with whom they had concluded agreements for the restoration of order. The Government was taking advantage of favourable circumstances to evacuate gradually. Abdul Aziz was still the only legitimate Sultan of Morocco, and their agents were accredited to him. So long as Mulai Hafid's programme was holy war upon Europeans, he could not be recognised by Europe. Mulai Hafid or anyone else must, before being recognised, subscribe to all the agreements of Morocco with France and with Europe. France had never had the mission of bestowing investiture on the Sultans of Morocco; that appertained to all the Powers signatory of the Algeciras Act. No Power could act alone.

On a division a vote of confidence in the Government was carried by 343 votes to 126.

Berlin, June 24 ("Times").—The "Cologne Gazette" learns from Berline that it would be "premature o speek of an exchange of views between Germany and France with regard to the manner in which the recognition of Mulai Hafid might be effected." On the other hand, the Rhenish organ believes that it is possible that the French Government may already have approached Great Britain and Spain with a view to ascertaining the attitnde of these Powers. It is added that for the moment the German and French Governments are merely agreed on the general point that the Powers will be best advised if, when the moment for acknowledging Mulai Hafid has arrived, they jointly and simultaneously proclaim their recognition of the Pretender's claims.

FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY.

Protest by Germany.

OTTAWA June 26

In the Senate yesterday Sir Mackenzie Bewell, ex-Premier, called attention to the statement by Lord Crewe in Parliament that a communication had been received from a foreign country representing the very prejudicial effect the new Franco Canadian Treaty would have on the mutual trade between Canada and protected countries.

Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said he believed the protest had come from Germany, and the matter was now under consideration. The Canadian Government was not able to state what action, if any would be taken. I was probable that the Government would make proposals to Germany this summer looking for better trade relations.

THE betrothal took place on the 16th June of Prince Harald of Denmark, third son of the King, and Princess Helena, daughter of Friederich Ferdinand, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg.

UNSCRUPULOUS!

The term is not too strong. When the shopkeeper or chemist offers you an imitation of an article so close in its similarity, that you can hardly tell the difference be is not only unscrupulous, he is acting fraudulently. The manufacturer, by his industry and expenditure has created a demand for his goods, and the retailer, seeing the opportunity of making more profit, produces his imitation on every possible occasion. Frequently he states that the particular brand asked for is not in stock, but "This is just as good, sir; it is a little cheaper, and we sell a lot of it." Of course he does, so long as we are content to take what is offered, instead of insisting upon receiving the actual article to obtain which we entered the shop. When buying Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, see that you get Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Insist on having the same, and refuse imitations, which are never *"just as good"*—although always termed *"quite as good."*

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women. Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to The ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., 155 Z. Market, BOMBAY, No. 2.

BY THE WAY.

THE "TIDE" IN YORKSHIRE.

The county of broad acres has given one more evidence of the spread of Tariff Reform in that great hive of industry. Only a few months had elapsed after the Liberal Cabinet's entry into office when Huddersfield showed evidence of repentance for its vote in the General Election by reducing the Liberal Majority by nearly a thousand. The next by-election took place in Yorkshire a year later, and this time West Hull did even better. Another chance came in February this year, and the Yorkshiremen of South Leeds responded by striking 3718 off the Liberal majority. As if this was not sufficient evidence of the popularity of Tariff Reform in the workshops of the "Tykes," the great manufacturing town of Dewsbury reduced Mr. Runciman's majority by over two thousand, and now Pudsey, the neglected of the public of the South, Pudsey, where a Radical victory was regarded as a foregone conclusion owing to the magic spell of Old Age Pensions has flashed like a meteor through the darkness of our apathy, and has shown that yet another Yorkshire Division has had enough of this Government. That the Labour member probably contributed to the defeat of Mr. Ogden is little to the purpose. What is really material and important is that there was a large increase in the Unionist vote at the expense of the other two parties. The Unionist had a good candidate and a still better cause. It scarcely looks as if the succession of Mr. Asquith to the Premiership had stayed the flowing tide.

THE PREMIER ON COMPULSION.

To all lovers of their country, one of the most disquiesting sentences in the Prime Minister's speech at Birmingham was the one in which he signified his acquiescence in, if not his tacit approval of the lack of discipline abroad in the country. In his opinion a contributory scheme of old-age pensions was impossible because the British working man would not submit to compulsion. Instead of trying to correct this evil symptom, which is the little crack in the dyke that eventually lets in the sea of anarchy, the Premier flatters it. A recent example of this anarchy in embryo was afforded by the shipbuilding strike in the North of England. It is fully acknowledged by all who have much to do with the working man that, while the rank and file of Trade Unions are often foolish and short-sighted, their leaders are usually wise and far-sighted. In the strike referred to, the leaders arranged conditions for a return to work which were flatly refused by the men, who thought they knew better, much to the detriment of the trade and the men, themselves. Similarly in New Zealand, strikers have been refusing to accept the award of the Board of Arbitration. How this lack of discipline opens the door to chaos and confusion of the worst and most deplorable kind must be apparent even to the Premier if he gives it a moment's thought. His argument as to Free Trade being more than ever necessary in a period of declining trade is also transparently weak. As trade declines in Germany, as manufacturers find themselves with large stocks of goods which the public will not take, it is obvious to the meanest capacity that these goods will be dumped down in this country at prices that will cut the ground from under the feet of our struggling producers.

DECAY OF PARLIAMENTS.

A notable sign, and at the same time a factor in the growth of the degeneracy of Parliaments, is the impertinent intervention of the looker-on. A man, whether he be a reporter or a visitor, does not dare to interfere so long as the proceedings command his respect. Only when a certain contempt for the hollowness and insincerity of a debate—such as is likely to be engendered when the present Cabinet's gag comes into full force on the Old Age Pensions Bill—penetrates, often unconsciously, the mind of the visitor does he give way to the impluse of the moment and shout out his feelings. The Chicago Convention is not a Parliament but in a sense it is an even more weighty and important conclave. Parasols carried by boomers and other somewhat unworthy extravagances have not raised the Convention in the eyes of onlookers, and consequently we find the gallery intervening in a prosy speech and actually bawling through megaphones to tell the speaker to stop. So, too, in Italy, which has lost all faith in he Parliament and would not shed a single tear, if the Chamber of Deputies were abolished to-morrow, the same sort of disgrace is witnessed. Reporters, emboldened by the action of their confraternity in Berlin, who laughed out loud when a speaker ventured to assert that a negro had a soul, and were called "saulbenge" for their pains, audaciously intervented to drown the voice of a deputy who was attacking the head of their order. If the world's Parliments are to retain their, self-respect, this sort of things must be stamped out ruthlessly, but first of all the temptation should be withdrawn and lost prestige should be restored.

OPERATION ON NERO.

Androcles operated on a lion, much to the noble beast's comfort. The operation on Nero at Earl's Court brought no comfort to the poor beast, and must give rise to a feeling of painful surprise in the minds of those who read the account. In order that the lion may have a glass eye, which is little good to him, he is hauled about by nine men with chains and ropes, the frenzy of fear, into which the animal is very naturally thrown, lending force to his struggles and an air of barbarity to the scene. There was no actual barbarity, of course and no doubt the operation was conducted with as much humanity as possible, but the actual effect of the proceeding was that a poor brute, who has already had his eye torn out, is treated like a malefactor. Tugged at with chains, lashed up with ropes gagged, roaring with fear and the pain of the ropes—and all what for. That it may look interesting in a glass eye. We sincerely hope that there will be no attempt at repeating this operation, which is extremely repulsive to the feelings of very many of us.

WHO OWNS THE "TIMES"?

Mr. Stead has drawn from Mr. Moberley Bell, the manager of the "Times," a statement as to the improved circulation of the paper. It would seem, says the "Nation," "that the point to discover is not who buys the "Times" but who owns it. The identity of the successor, or successors, to the Walter family in the controlling ownership of the "Times" has hitherto been withheld from the public. Yet its disclosure seems to us to be vital to the character of that journal."

SHORT HOURS IN THE LINEN TRADE.

The Belfast Flaxspinners' Association have come to a decision which may cause some distress among the workers. Since the beginning of the year the operatives have been employed for only two-thirds of the customary time—37 hours in the week, instead of 55 hours—and some of the firms were in favour of placing the workers on half-time until a revival in trade took place. There were others who took a different view. After considering the question the Association has determined to reduce the hours to 32 per week. Since the hours were reduced from 55 to 37 distress has been recorded in a number of cases. It is stated that 20,000 workers are affected.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EMBROIDERED SILK CLOCKS.

Embroidered clocks always seem to suggest a note of super-elegance in a stocking, and to be connected instinctively with fine silk hose of gossamer consistency. There is no reason, however, why the long tapering line of embroidery which confers such dignity on silken hose, coloured as well as black and white, may not be extended to every example of stocking in the summer wardrobe, and why the plainest lisle thread should not be decorated in the same way. To add an ornamentation of this description is perfectly simple, and after measuring the necessary height of the clock on the outer edge of the stocking from the ankle towards the top, all that is required is to draw a straight line upwards with a piece of chalk, and then to work it in fine black silk from the bottom upwards. To make the head of the arrow at the top, it will be necessary to draw the outline distinctly, embroidering it with a fine needle in short, even stitches, the colour of the silk exactly matching the hose.

SCENTED PARASOLS.

London promenades in the days when powdered beauties in hoop and farthingay tripped gaily along the Mall or Vauxhall, and took their afternoon drives in the rustic lanes of Kensington or Chelsea, made life ideal even to the most fastidious. If our ancestors would at once have seen the impossibility of fog and smoke in relation to their powdered hair, their white silk stokings, and snowy lace ruffles, they would have as certainly condemned the "bouquet d'automobile" which makes shoping in the morning or driving later on in the day almost an impossibility nowadays, and from which it is so difficult to escape, however sweetly the park flower-borders may smell, and however far into the suburbs electric motors may penetrate. With her perfumed vell and her scented milinery the modern woman makes a valiant attempt to counteract the petrol fumes which make the London of the day so much more intolerable than it was even a few years ago, while in addition she has an excellent antidote in the form of the scented boules with which the spokes of some of the newest parasols are tipped A tiny ball of silk to match the cover, field with delicately perfuned cotton-wool, is fastened to each spoke end, the effect when the sunshade is opened being to charge the air with an "arriere gout" of fragrance, without actually producing a strong scent. The immense choux which provide a finish to the sunshade handles of the day are, besides, frequently perfumed as well by enclosing a tiny sachet in the folds of ribbon, or a band of silk padded with scented powder is made to en-circle the stick a few inches from the top.

THE FIRST BATTLE IN THE AIR.

How it may be Fought.

In the "Pall Mall Magazine" for June Mr. Wells gives us his idea of how the first battle will be fought in which the airship will take an effective part.

In his story "The War in the Air" he has described how Germany suddenly declared war against the United States, and the whole German fleet of eighteen battleships, with a flotilla of fuel tenders and converted liners containing stores to be used in support of the air-fleet, crossed the Straits of Dover on Whit Monday, and steamed across the Atlantic for the purpose of destroying the American Atlantic fleet, which was made up of four battleships five armoured cruisers. He describes the fleets as coming into contact before any actual declaration of war. Most of the American battleships were in the Pacific Ocean, and all that the American Atlantic fleet could do was to hold back the German fleet for a little time until they could put Panama and New York in a position of defence.

Mr. Wells describes the naval battle, as seen from the deck of the airship, which remained at a height of six or seven thousand feet in the air. When the time came for the airship to attack the American fleet the flagship of the aerial navy slowly descended until she hovered high over the American battleships, keeping pace with their full speeds. Mr. Wells thinks that it is almost impossible for the battleships to do any damage to their aerial assailants. One man was killed by a rifle shot on the aerial flagship, but that was all.

When the airships attacked the ironclads they let loose a number of what he calls "drachenflieger," that is to say aeroplanes with wide flat wings and square box-shaped heads each navigated by a single man. They swoop down like a flight of birds and drop bombs upon the ships below. After these skirmishes with the "drachenflieger" a dozen airships pursued the American fleet at a height of 2,000 feet until they were a little in advance of the rearmost ironclad, then they swooped down, and going just a little faster than the ship below, pelted her thinly protected decks with bombs until they became sheets of detonating flame. The American fleet was destroyed and the air-ships headed for New York.

Mr. Wells thus moralises over the passing of the ironclad:—

So it was that Bert Smallways saw the first fight of the airship and the last fight of those strangest things in the whole history of war: the ironclad battleships, which began their career with the floating batteries of the Emperor Napeleon III. in the Crimean War, and lasted, with an enormous expenditure of human energy and resources, for seventy years. In that space of time the world produced over 12,500 of these strange monsters, in schools, in types in series, each large and heavier and more deadly than its predecessors. Each in its turn was hailed as the last birth of time, most in their turn were sold for old iron.

Only about five per cent. of them ever fought in a battle. Some foundered, some went ashore and broke up, several rammed one another by accident, and sank. The lives of countless men were spent in their service, the splendid genius and patience of thousands of engineers, and inventors, wealth and material beyond estimating; to their account we must put stunted and starved lives on land, millions of children sent to toil unduly, innumerable opportunities of fine living undeveloped and lost. Money had to be found for them at any cost—that was the law of a nation's existence during that strange time. Surely they were the weirdest, most destructive and wasteful megatheria in the whole history of mechanical invention.

And then cheap things of gas and basketwork made an end of them altogether, smitting out of the sky!...

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain no Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Gorsell Rd., London, Eng.

SPECIAL MONSOON BOOTS.

Our Special Monsoon Boot, in Derby shape, made in Black Calf with or without hobnails, warranted to satisfaction in all sort of weather. Specially suited for Up-country and Jungle use.

Rs. 6-15 a pair.

"Nugget" Polish for Black and Tan Boots and Shoes.

Price, Rs. 1-4 a set.

As. 6 per tin.

Castilian Gloss for Boots and Shoes, useful for Glace Kid and all kinds of Enamelled Leather.

Price, As. 6 per bottle.

NO MORE SORE FEET.
Wear Parry, Smith & Co.'s Boots noted for comfort and durability.

THE "EXCELSIOR" BOOT.

Buy to-day from the Stores that sets the price at Zero.

The "Excelsior" Black Derby Boots as per illustration of real good value, made of Selected Calf, Leather lined, medium welts, thoroughly well finished in every detail.

Special Price, Rs. 10-12 For the Monsoon.

THE "CRAFTON" LEATHER LEGGINGS.

These Special Leggings are made in smooth Hide of very superior quality, blocked in one piece and fitted with reliable and flexible springs fastening down the front of Leg and finishing with two straps at the top.

These are safe and easily adjusted.

Price, Rs. 15-12.

The "Crafton" Legging as per above, with one strap at top.
Price, Rs. 11-8.

TAN BOOTS.

Note our Prices.

THE "CHALLENGE" BOOTS.

The Tan "Challenge" Boot is another type of the value we offer in our Boot Department. In Balmoral shape and a pretty shade of Tan, cloth lined.
Special Price, Rs. 13-8.

Tan Calf Boot similar to illustration in medium shade, fair stitched soles and lined a magnificent boot and capital specimen of the highest class of British Manufacture.
Price, Rs. 17-8.

FOOTBALL SEASON 1908.

Huge Stock of "McGregor" Football Boots just unpacked.
All sizes,
Price, Rs. 7-12 a pair.

TAN BOOTS.

Note our Prices.

THE "HENLEY" TAN BOOT.

The "Henley" Tan Boot, similar to illustration, in a Superior Quality Soft Calf, in a pretty shade of Tan, neat and very dressy style, splendid wearing quality.
Price, Rs. 14-8.

The "Off Duty" Tan Boot, similar to above. Price, Rs. 11-8 a pair.

PARRY, SMITH & CO.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

MAKERS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Stephen's Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES AND THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 10.] [BOMBAY, JULY 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pics.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 3/4	un	1/8
3 do. Rentes	95 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/8		1/8
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 9/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 9/16		1/8
Do. in New York on 9th 53 1/2+1/4	53 1/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·11 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York. on 9th 4·87 unchgd	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 1/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills,	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 months' sight	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £100,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 40,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 30,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 80,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	4,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	200 "
Imports	2,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	...6·34+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·13	5·39	5·21	5·13	5·03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
5·05	5·03	5·04	5·04	

New York—

	9th	10th
Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000	5,000
Do. do. last year ...	2,700	3,200
Exports to Great Britain	.....	2,000
Do. to Continent	1,000	7,000
	a 9th	b 10th
Spot Cotton— ...	11·00 unchgd	11·00 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct.	...9·22+03	...+05
Do. do. Dec.	...9·09+05	9·16+03

9th

a Advanced on favorable cables and on firm New Orleans market.

10th

b Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings.

New Orleans :—

	11	11
Spot Cotton—	unchgd	unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct.	9·21+08	9·25+04
Do. do. Dec.	9·10+08	9·14+04
Closing Tone of Futures.—	Quiet.	Steady.
Cotton Stock in London	... 7,890	
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	34,000	Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000	"
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	16,000	"
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	241,000	"
Do. do. at Interior Ports	162,000	"
Week's Exports to Japan ...	Nil	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—3 3/4d.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 1/4d. Sellers. Months—January-February.

Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—3 3/4d.

Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 1/4d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 57½

July-Aug.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 51½ July-Aug.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—48½—July-August.—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

	9th	10th
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	6 5/8 ungd	6 5/8 ungd

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 70 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 3/16
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 5 13 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	London	Comptoir National
1 Box Sovereigns	97,500	do	Chartered Bank
31 Bars Silver ...	1,51,511		
172 Bars Silver...	3,40,479	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sovereigns.	71,025	do	Hongkong Bank
84 Bars Silver ...	1,55,308	do	International Bank
68 Bars Silver ...	1,15,424	do	Bombay Bank
310 Bars Silver	6,41,694	do	Indian Specie Bank
2 Bundles Rs ...	2,500	Mahomerah	H. S. Shoosh-tary
2 Bundles Rs ...	3,100	Abbas	G. Jehanand
1 Bundle Rs	2,080	Muscat	M. M. Abdola

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [11TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May

Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. " 2nd July.

Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 2nd "

Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. " 7th "

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

To-day being Mail day there has been very little new business offering. Rates opened at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand, and all Banks would buy Credits at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight. Private paper is still very scarce but on the other hand the enquiry for remittances is inconsiderable. Owing to a further fall in the price of Bar silver, Far Eastern rates are somewhat weaker.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	127 3 4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	130

Government Paper :—

Business in this market is as dull as it possibly can be and there is no probability of a revival until it is known whether or not there is going to be a New Loan. At present the market is influenced by the latest rumour and generally no business result. At opening to-day the quotations were 95 13-16 for cash and the settlement and there was no change at the close. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 7-8 for ready and for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95·13
1st Settlement	"	95·13

Bullion :—

On Friday the quotations for Bar silver in London were 1-8 up at 24 9-16 for ready and forward delivery and New York was 1-4 better at 53 1-2. Locally the market has been steadier. Ready rates opened at 63 7-16 ex-duty but have improved to 63 3-4 at the close. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	63	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is steadier as to prices, both for near delivery and New Crop, but there is little doing.

The rooms of the Cotton Trade Association were closed as usual this afternoon, and only a small business was done in ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	225	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	220	"
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	214	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	206	"
Fine M. G. Huttia	196	"
F. J. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	193 9	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	"
Good Westerns ...	193	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	220	"

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	246/7	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	239	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	219	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	212	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	206	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	206	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193/4	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	179	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·36	5·33	5·15	5·07	5·02
—07	—08	—05	—05	—03
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Ap'.	
4·99	4·97	4·98	4·98	
—06	—06	—06	—06	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quite but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Ready...	...Rs.	8	7	0 to Rs.	8	8 0 B. T.
September	"	8	14	6	R. T.	

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	1	0	B. T.
" Brown Delhi ...	"	9	2	0	"
" Yellow Guzerat ...	"	10	4	0	"
" " Cawnpore...	"	10	0	0	"

Poppyseed :—

Ready... ... ...Rs. 10 10 0 B. T.

Tone.—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 4 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

... Rs. 26 0 0

Tone.—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 11 0 B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July ... ... Rs. 6 5 0 B. T.

" " Aug-Sept. ... " 6 4 0 "

Tone.—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,367 1/2	X. D.
India	66	C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	56½	C. D.

Mills :—

David	356 1/4	
Kohinoor	730	
Manockji Petit	3.140	Aug.

Presses :—

New Mofussil	625

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	126	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	380	
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,072½	
Marcks and Co.	135	
Treacher & Co	580	
Port Canning & Land I. Coy....	495	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	572½	
Amritsar-Patti	117	
Tapti-Valley	417½	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Cotton	1,763	bales.
Wheat	1,234	cwts.
Linseed	1,287	"
Rapeseed	1,046	"
Gingellyseed	1,163	"
Poppyseed	1,306	"
Groundnuts	10	"
Castorseed	3,493	"
Rice	1,505	"
Myrabollams	2,320	"
Cottonseed	1,125	"
Mowraseed	822	"
Gram	2,492	"
Joowar	nil.	
Maize	nil.	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 11.] [BOMBAY, JULY 12

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pics.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 3/4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	95 3/4		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4		
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/4		1/8
*Bar Silver in London	24 9/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 9/16		
Do. in New York.....	53 1/4		
Exchange on London at Paris	25 13	61 1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·39 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2 o/o	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 1/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 3/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	1 7/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	7/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Flat and easier.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Dull
Total Sales	3,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	200 "
Imports	1,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·26—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16—unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·09	5·33	5·16	5·08
—04	—06	—05	—05
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apr.
5·02	4·99	4·97	4·98	4·99
—06	—06	—06	—06	—06

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	2,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... ...
Do to Continent	1,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·00—unchgd.	

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·38+11 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cable and advanced later on firm New Orleans market.

Do. Dec. 9·38+12 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·41+16

Do do Dec. 9·91+17

Closing tone of Future—Steady.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply* .. 1,860,000 Bales.

" " " East Indian 185,000 "

" Quantity in Sight ...11,240,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	20,000	Bales
" Sold on Speculation	.....	
" Sold for Exportation	5,000	"
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	57,000	"
" Actual Exports	5,000	"
" Week's Imports	29,000	"
" Stock	533,000	"
Surat's Week's Sales	200	"
" Sold on Speculation	.....	
" Sold for Exportation	.....	
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,200	"
" Actual Exports	400	"
" Week's Imports	1,000	"
" Stocks	15,000	"
Afloat Americans	50,000	"
" Indian	15,000	"

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 5/16 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 7½d.

Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,140
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers*	130
Commercial Bank	*Sellers*	15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...		60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	*Buyers*	90
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...		1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July... ...		105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...		1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...		1,000
Carnatic		525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913		1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	*Seller*	152-8
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)	*Buyer*	35
Coral		170
Jamalamudugu Press		400
Madras United S. W. & M.		2,800
Madura		150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.*	200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		104
Tinnevelly		500
Tirupur Press		450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...		40
Burma Investment's		14
Burmah Oil Coy.		8¾s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Sellers*	106
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) ...		98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...		950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...		1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...		9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Buyers*	12s.
East Indian Tea & Produce...		20s.
Indian Aluminium	*Sellers*	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Sellers*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	*Sellers*	97
Madras Electric Tramways ...		...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs		£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...12s. 6d.		
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures..		96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Mysore Chromium	*Seller*	85
New Mysore Manganese		...18s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...		11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)..	*Sellers*	72
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.		£101
Rangoon Oil		64
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds		£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)		130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	105
South Indian Railway Debentures		£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...		£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...		50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*xd.*	45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference		£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers*	50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...		93
United Coffee Growers		50
Vizianagram Mining		23s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...		...13s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid		... 8s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid		...17s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines		... 7s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...		5s.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid) ...		1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...		4s.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ...		... 1s. 6d.
Glenrock		... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar		... 3s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore		1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ...		... 1½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...		...21s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)		... 40s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) ...		1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid		4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid		...97s. 6d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)		... 4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...		... 9d.
Mysore Wynaad (10s. paid)		9d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Sellers*	Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid		... 22s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...		... 9s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...		...17s. 3d.
Sangli, 15s. paid		... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfield...	*Buyers*	Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...		*Nom.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

INSECT DEVOURERS OF BOOKS.

A recent number of the "Scientific American" contains an interesting account of insect enemies of books. Many species are attracted by the paste and glue used in the binding, and their voracious larvæ play sad havoc with the volumes selected. Among them may be mentioned the bread borer, a beetle belonging to the same genus as the death-watch (Anobium). This insect is very small, only one twelfth of an inch long. It was discovered by Frisch, of Berlin, in a crust of bread, and hence its name. The larvæ tunnel their way through the bindings of the books and thus destroy them. Another species of the same genus bores in wood only, and hence only attacks books with wooden covers. Other species of beetle belonging to the genera Dermestes and Anthrena are book eaters.

THE "SILVER FISH."

Another enemy of the book is the so-called "silver fish." This is a curiously shaped elongated insect, with a large head, and three bristles on its tail. It belongs to that little known group known as Thysanura and characterised by the absense of wings, and the presence of bristle-like appendages used in locomotion. The favourite food of the "silver fish" is paste or glue, and hence its interest in books. Another book eater is the Psaque, or book house.

THE "LEARNED" MITE.

In naming the next creature to be mentioned entomologists have given it the title of "learned", labelling it as chyletus eruditus. Latreille, the French naturalist, called it the "book-worm", under the impression that it was a book eater. This is unjust to it, however, and its presence in books is for the purpose of destroying the book-lice. Nor is it a "worm," even in the sense of being the larva of an insect. Strictly speaking, it is not an insect at all, but a member of the arachnida or spider group. The "book scorpions," as they are otherwise called, are found in amber, which shows that they must have existed before there were any books in which they could pursue their prey.

DIATOMS IN DYNAMITE.

According to a report of the United States Consul at Chemnitz the substance known as kieselguhr is used for a great variety of purposes. The most important and interesting of its uses, perhaps, is in the manufacture of dynamite, which is made by soaking kieselguhr, or some similar material, in nitroglycerine. This latter substances was discovered by Sobrero in 1847, and in 1863 Alfred Nobel used gunpowder soaked in nitro-glycerine for blasting. After trying others substances as absorbents, Nobel finally settled on the silicious infusorial earth known as kieselguhr, and the mixture become known as dynamite. And since this so-called infusorial earth is really chiefly made up of those lowly plants known as diatoms, we see that this mighty explosive owes much to these humble organisms.

DIATOMS AND THEIR OCCURRENCE.

It is found that kieselguhr takes up three times its weight of nitro-glycerine without becoming more than damp. Other silicious earths of similar origin are used in the same way. Diatomite, a silicious deposit formed of the remains of diatoms occurring in the Isle of Skye, is one of these. The familiar bathbrick is another example of a deposit of diatoms used for another purpose. The silicious mud of which it is made is dredged from the river Parret at Bridgwater. Diatoms are minute free swimming plants with hard silicious cases. They are found to occur over wide tracts in the South Pacific. In Virginia, United States, large areas are covered with a 40-feet deep deposit of diatomaceous earth.

PROTECTING IRON FROM RUST.

A new method of protecting iron from rust has been invented by Mr. T. W. Coslett, of Birmingham. The iron is immersed in a hot phosphorised solution of some iron compound. The surface of the iron is thereby converted into a mixture of ferrons and ferric phosphates. The protected iron has a pleasing dull black appearance, and is highly resistant. It is suitable for cycle frames, gun barrels, &c.

NEW USE FOR OZONE.

That remarkable modification of oxygen known as ozone has already many important uses. Recently it has been successfull tried in France in solving the fresh fish problem. In many cases the only way of obtaining them fresh is by carrying the fish alive in tanks. Thus carried, however, they are very apt to die on the way. By forcing a properly regulated supply of ozone into the tanks on the journey it found that the fish are kept alive and well.

A LITTLE JINGO-BIRD.

If the ruff were as big as the ostrich he would be a fearsome sort of wildfowl; writes F. C. G. in the Westminster but, being small, his frenzies only make one laugh. He is a tiny bundle of jingo nerves; something is always threatening his empire, and he spends his time in paralytic attitudes of deadly preparation to resist imaginary attacks or in making frantic rushes hither and thither to resent fancied insults. With his feather ear-tufts erect and his ruff stiffened round his neck like an Elizabethan frill, his appearance is quaint and grotesque, although he probably is fully persuaded in his own little mind that he is an object of terror to every beholder. Even when he is still he stands or squats with hill pointed downwards and fiercely glaring eyes, as if there were a Channel Tunnel down below which might at any moment belch forth an invading horde of enemies. A redshank or a knot skims by him, and in a moment the ruff is in a paroxysm of nervous energy, darting about, stabbing at nothing, and every now and then springing off the ground as if flying warships were threatening him overhead. Sometimes he wades into the water and watches intently his own reflection, lest even that might have some sinister intentions. He strikes attitudes of appalling ferocity when he finds himself in close proximity to another bird, but there is more posing than fighting. He will stab viciously at the slender black-and-white avocet, whose slim, stilt-like legs and queer thin up-curved bill do not suggest powers either of offence or defence; but when the more sturdily built oyster-catcher comes along and thrusts at him with his scarlet-orange beak, the ruff gets out of the way without ado and without a protest. His ear-tufts and his ruff, which he can open or shut like an umbrella, are his Lothario properties, but, truth to tell, the sober little reeves do not seem to take much notice of him, although Nature has provided keen competition in the colour of these same plumage properties. Some have tufts and frills almost white, others have black head ornaments and rich chestnut ruffs, others, again, have black or brownbarred ruffs, and in no two males are the colours of the plumage similar. For purposes of sexual selection the ruff has to strike attitudes, but he does not confine them to his own species. Like the peacock, who will give one of his firework displays before an audience of a single indifferent sparrow, or like the turkey-cock, who will bulge until he looks as if he would burst with a bang, before a bewildered lost chicken, the ruff will go through his performance even if their be nothing near him but a dancing gnat. If his wives took him seriously he would get on their nerves; but Nature wisely gives stolid and common-sense mates to jumpy husbands. A crazy little creature is the jingo-bird, which we call the ruff, and to watch him in the Waders' Aviary in the Zoo is a lesson how not to live the quiet life.

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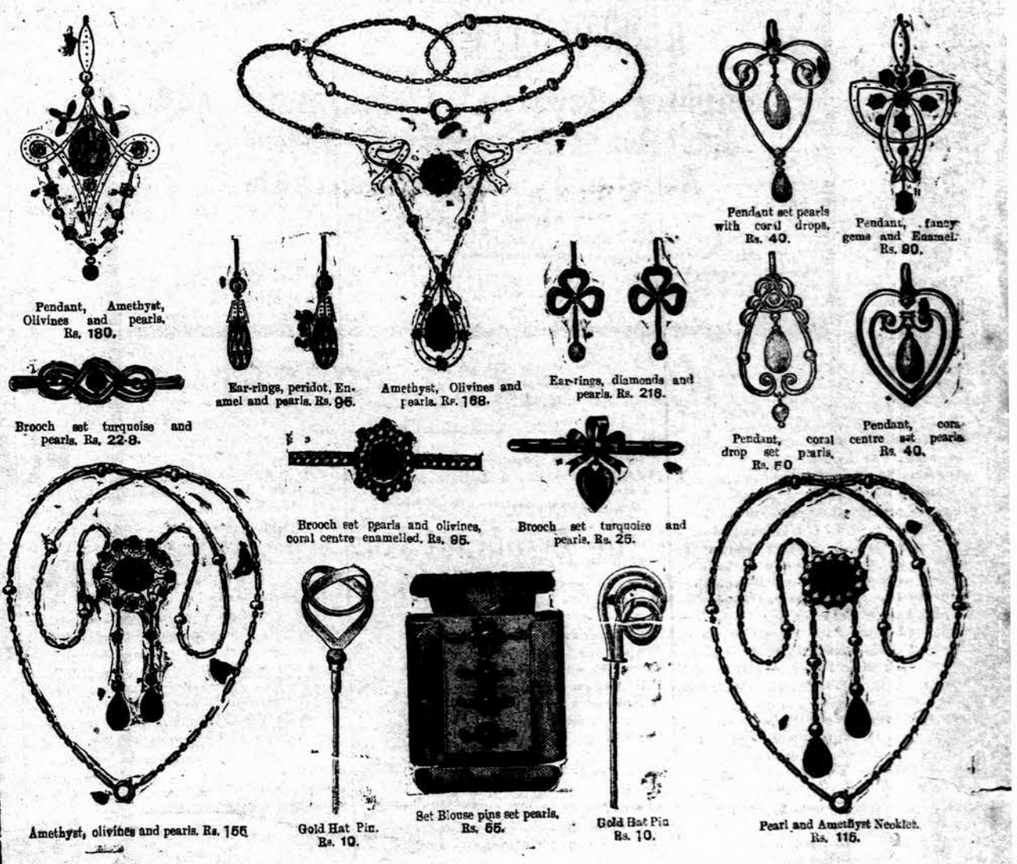
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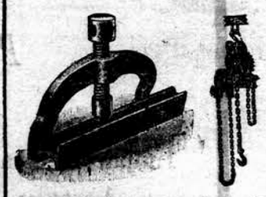

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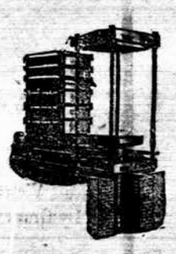

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